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NAVY SINKS 7 ENEMY WARSHIPS IN GUADALCANAL; 2 CRUISERS AND 3 DESTROYERS HEAVILY DAMAGED; FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED STILL IN PROGRESS

TOJO STRESSES PEOPLE'S DUTY TOWARD NATION

Premier Tells Governors Nation Must Concentrate Activities Toward Final Victory

COOPERATION IS URGED

Other Cabinet Ministers Emphasize Need for All-Out Efforts to Expand Production

Speaking before the prefectural governors on Saturday at the last session of their two-day conference, Premier Hideki Tojo re-affirmed the conviction of the Government that all national activities, political, economic, cultural and ideological, should be concentrated toward bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful end.

He directed the special attention of the assembled local chiefs to the need of conducting administrative affairs in accordance with the national policy.

The session opened at the Premier's official residence at 8 a.m.

At the outset Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, spoke on behalf of the Navy Minister, and emphasized the urgent necessity of production expansion under the prevailing circumstances, asking for a wholehearted support on the part of the prefectural governors.

A series of inquiries were posed and views were expressed in this connection by Mr. Nagaharu Minabe, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, Mr. Ichiro Narita, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, and others.

Answers and explanations were made by Premier Tojo, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, Mr. Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, and Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister.

Following reports and explanations by Communications Minister Terashima, and Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta on matters under their respective jurisdiction, the meeting went into recess at noon.

In the afternoon the local chiefs heard addresses of instruction by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

Premier's Address

The Premier's address was substantially as follows:

"The outrageous and haughty reply returned by America to Japan on November 26 last year compelled the Japanese Government to make its final resolution.

"The Government, keeping in close touch with the Imperial Headquarters, drew up various measures concerning the conduct of war.

"I, with the weighty responsibility of advising the Throne, considered the fundamental policy to be followed in guiding the people of the country.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the fundamental policy of the Government in guiding the nation under wartime conditions should aim to get all activities of the nation—political, economic, cultural and ideological—centered on the objective of bringing the war to a conclusively successful end. There are two methods of carrying out the policy. One method is to invoke the strong power of the State generally. The other method is to rely on the consciousness and loyalty of the people.

"I avoided employing the first method of exercising force and decided to rely on the fundamental character of Japan, on its history and on the loyalty of the Japanese people which is unequaled in the world. For the past year I have administered the affairs of State along the lines, of the policy of relying on the consciousness and loyalty of the people.

"A wise policy has to be adopted in bringing the war to a completely

(Continued on Page 2)

New Philippines Rapidly Becoming Vital Cog of Greater Asia Wheel

Spokesman Hori Comments on Rapid Strides Being Made Toward Self-Sufficiency and Autonomy Through United Efforts

In discussing the rapid developments which have recently taken place in the Philippines, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Saturday revealed the cheery fact that as the major portion of the Islands, with the sole exception of Bataan, was spared from destruction, the post-war problem has not been one of rehabilitation but that of reform. In every phase of Filipino life, the Spokesman went on, new and constructive changes are being witnessed daily, and the entire area is rapidly being transformed into a valuable component of the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Mr. Hori's enlightening comments follow:

Reports of post-war developments in the Philippines give every indication that a new country, propelled by new hope, is rapidly in the making. The new and constructive changes that are taking place in every aspect of Filipino life—in agriculture, industry, education and culture—point to the fact that the new Philippines shows every promise of becoming an active and valuable member of the family of Greater East Asiatic nations.

Due to the happy fact that with the exception of Bataan the major part of the Philippines was spared from destruction, the post-war problem has not been one of rehabilitation but one of reform in order to enable that country quickly to become an integral part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is gratifying to note that through the cooperative efforts of the Japanese Military Administrators and civilian experts on the one hand and the far-sighted Filipino leaders and people on the other, remarkable progress has already been made.

By the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Philippines had been promised complete independence from the United States in 1946, but whatever were the arrangements made for the transitional ten-year period, it is clear that Filipino economy would not have become independent but rather remain the object of continued American exploitation and therefore remain in fact a colony of the United States.

In order to ensure the Philippines real development and progress toward greater self-sufficiency and autonomy, the national economy of the country would have to be reorganized so as to enable it to rely upon itself for those things it is capable of doing. This the new Philippines is now making every effort to do.

Under the pre-war arrangement of the United States, the Philippines would have been obliged by American agriculture intent upon protecting its own interests to restrict the export of sugar, the cultivation of cotton and other products and thus unbalance the entire Filipino eco-

(Continued on Page 2)

MACARTHUR FINDS AUSSIES INSINCERE

Commentator Baldwin Exposes Rift in Command, Workers' Uncooperative Attitude

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

BUENOS AIRES, November 13.—Another case of U.S.-Australian mud-slinging has been brought to light by Hanson Baldwin, noted American naval commentator, who recently returned from a trip of inspection in the southwestern Pacific.

Writing in the October 26 issue of the New York Times, Baldwin points out that General Douglas C. MacArthur's conduct of the war is being seriously impeded by a split in the command and by the same old selfish attitude of the Australian laborers, who bent on protecting their own interests, refuse to work not only extra hours but also on holidays and their days off. Lack of sincerity, says Baldwin, marks the attitude of the Australian laborers toward the war.

Continuing, Baldwin says that the Australian Government is still reserving considerable rights on the Australian troops under MacArthur's command and that not all decisions on military affairs in Australia and in the southwestern Pacific are made by MacArthur.

Baldwin's article is thus a defense of what he finds to be MacArthur's difficult position.

There was an Australian retort to this of course. The Procurator-General branded Baldwin's comment as "inaccurate and extremely indiscreet" and went on to say that the Australian Government has never interfered with MacArthur's command and that the Australian people are second to none of the Allied nations in their cooperation in the war.

Accepts Mails for South

SHANGHAI—The postal authorities here from November 1 are accepting mails addressed to persons of any nationality in the southern Japanese-occupied areas.

NEUTRALS' HOLDINGS WILL BE PROTECTED

Provision Made in Shanghai for Properties Held Under Names Of Enemy Nationals

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 13.—Subjects of third countries, who actually own properties held under the names of enemy nationals in Shanghai, will be given proper protection, in spite of the order promulgated on November 10 prohibiting the transfer of rights of foreign properties registered in the name of enemy subjects, according to an announcement made by the Japanese Military authorities.

The proclamation regarding the disposal of properties of enemy subjects in Shanghai was issued by the Japanese Military authorities here on November 10, prohibiting the transfer of the rights over the properties of enemy nationals.

Accordingly, legitimate owners of such properties have been advised by the Military authorities to submit documents showing their legal right to the properties to the Property Investigation Department of the new Enemy Property Supervision Committee.

It was disclosed that the legitimate owners are required to go through a procedure for the cancellation of the registration of their properties under the name of enemy nationals before submitting the necessary papers to the authorities.

In order to cooperate with the Japanese Military authorities in the execution of the new regulations, the estate department of the Central China Development Company, the Shanghai Fixed Property Company, the Nomura Trust Company, the Yasuda Trust Company and others have begun to advise legitimate Chinese owners of such properties to take necessary steps.

It is understood that such properties will have to be registered at the Japanese Consulate-General here or the authorities of the Shanghai Special Municipality through these trust companies following their restoration to legitimate owners.

SOUTHERN AREA ENJOYING PEACE; NATIVES HAPPY

Major Takeda Reports on Month And Half Inspection Tour Throughout Regions

MORALE OF OUR MEN HIGH

Winning Respect of Local Inhabitants; Japanese Women Play Important Role

Peace and order are extremely good in the various occupied areas in the south, Major Mitsuji Takeda, member of the Press Section of the War Ministry, said Saturday night in his radio speech describing his observations on his one and half months inspection tour of the Southern Regions from which he returned recently.

The substance of his talk follows:

Having returned from a trip of inspection in the south, I wish to give you my impressions with particular reference to the Japanese Forces and the Japanese people who are actively working there today. I spent about one and a half months inspecting various regions in the south by plane.

1. Peace and Order. Peace and order in the various regions can be said to be extremely good. In Shonan and Malay, you need have no fear about walking alone along the trans-Malay motor road and in the railway zones.

In Sumatra, too, peace and order are maintained, with the enemy remnants mopped up and the enemy nationals all interned since the advance of the Imperial Forces.

Peace and order in Burma are also maintained with a pro-Japanese atmosphere prevailing among the Burmese.

No apprehension need be entertained over peace and order in Java.

Inasmuch as it is still a short time since the fires of war subsided, complete normalcy remains to be restored. But with the penetration of the incessant peace and order preservation work by the Imperial Forces, things are bound to become better.

2. The Present Condition of the Imperial Forces. I inspected as many units stationed in the various regions in the south as I could. High morale is maintained everywhere.

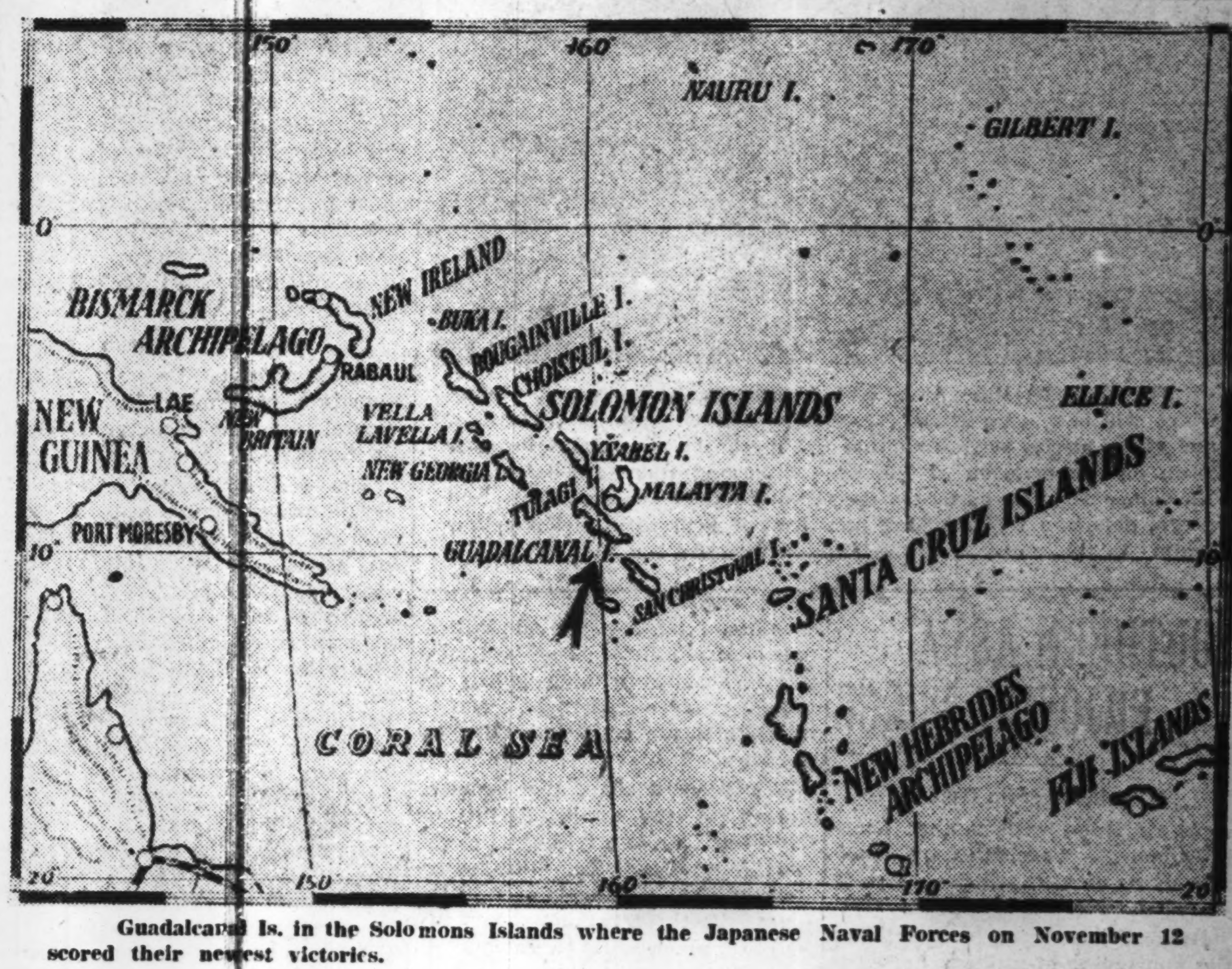
Conditions Not Different

Their living conditions do not differ much from those at home. Barracks, schools, factories, etc. are utilized as the barracks for outpost units.

Food differs according to the locality, but generally speaking, about

(Continued on Page 2)

Scene of Newest Japanese Naval Victory



Guadalcanal Is. in the Solomons Islands where the Japanese Naval Forces on November 12 scored their newest victories.

GRADUATION RITES HELD AT ETAJIMA

Prince Takamatsu Attends Ceremony at Naval Academy As Proxy of His Majesty

In the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu. Proxy of His Majesty the Emperor, the 71st graduation ceremony of the Naval Academy at Etajima near Kure in Hiroshima Prefecture was held on Saturday morning.

His Imperial Highness, in the uniform of a naval Captain, arrived at Etajima on board a warship at 9:30 a.m.

At the main pier of the Naval Academy, His Imperial Highness was greeted by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada. Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, and other high naval officers.

His Imperial Highness proceeded to the resting room adjoining the main lecture hall of the academy. There His Imperial Highness granted audiences to Navy Minister Shimada, President Inouye of the Academy, Vice-Admiral Takahashi, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, member of

(Continued On Page 2)

Envoys of Nippon In Europe Conclude Berlin Conference

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—The four-day conference of Japanese diplomatic representatives in Europe which has been held at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin since November 10 was successfully concluded this morning. Present at the conference were Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, Tadashi Kurihara, Ambassador to Turkey, Zembei Horikiri, Ambassador-at-Large, Shunichi Kase, Minister-at-Large in Italy, Yakichiro Suma, Minister to Spain, Toshitaka Okubo, Minister to Hungary, Akira Yamaji, Minister to Bulgaria, Kiyoshi Tsutsui, Minister to Rumania, Tadashi Masatani, Minister to Finland and Iwao Yamaguchi, Consul-General at Vienna.

COLLEGE STUDENTS VIE IN ORATORY CONTEST

First Place Taken by Speaker Representing Kwansei Gakuin Commercial College

Before a packed audience which squeezed into the Aoyama Gakuin, 14 college students from all over Japan competed for oratorical honors at the 12th national intercollegiate oratorical contest which was held under the sponsorship of the Japan Times Advertiser Saturday afternoon.

First place was taken by the Kwansei Gakuin Commercial College whose representative, Akira Iida, spoke on the subject "The Current of the World." Second and third prizes went respectively to Kazuo Yamashita who hails from the Meiji Gakuin and to Iwao Fusazaki of the Yokohama Semmon College. Receiving honorable mention were Isamu Takagi of the Doshisha University and Tadao Kimura of the Waseda University.

Before the judges who were Professor I. Matsuhara of the Aoyama Gakuin, Masao Dodo of the Domei Tsushin, Mrs. F. W. Kitamura and Hideo Okusako of the Japan Times Advertiser announced their decision, Masao Dodo made some constructive comments for the benefit of the speakers. He stated that he was impressed by their diction and vocabulary and their good poise but added that the speakers should make an effort to control their voice.

The prizes were awarded by Professor I. Matsuhara.

DECOUX AVERS F.I.C. UNITED WITH JAPAN

Points to Agreements Binding Two Nations to Back Up Statement

Domei

HANOI, November 14.—In his views expressed to the press today covering the fields of politics, economy, and culture of French Indo-China, Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux emphasized strongly the most friendly and cordial relationship existing between Japan and French Indo-China, pointing out that the two nations are exerting their best efforts to each other's wants under the world upheaval.

The fact that the economy of French Indo-China is closely related, with the existing realities in Greater East Asia, especially in view of the rupture of communications between French Indo-China and France, is well illustrated by the conclusion of the Trade Agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, which has had the pleasing effect of directing French Indo-China toward autarchy, Vice-Admiral Decoux said.

Mutual Aid Is Theme

French Indo-China is getting from Japan what is absolutely necessary for the living of her people and she is very gratified to see that Japan is willingly meeting her needs. On the other hand, French Indo-China is firmly determined to supply all that Japan wants from French Indo-China. He added that French Indo-China especially is doing everything possible to satisfy Japan in the supply of rice which plays an important role in Japan's economy, the Governor-General asserted.

Professing that Japan and French Indo-China are also closely cooperating in the cultural field he pointed out that plans are now being made for the exchange of students and professors between the two countries and arrangements for a Japanese art exhibition in French Indo-China and a French Indo-China art exhibition in Tokyo are being made, he said.

Speaking of the political position of French Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Decoux said that amidst the great changes that are taking place in Greater East Asia, French Indo-China is assuming the role of a stabilizing force. He stated that all the people in French Indo-China, both the French citizens and

(Continued on Page 2)

6 CRUISERS SUNK

3 of New Type Instantly; 19 Planes Also Shot Down

DAY, NIGHT ATTACKS

Imperial Air Units and Powerful Force Destroy Over Half Of Opposing Fleet

The Imperial Naval Forces sank six cruisers and one destroyer, heavily damaged two cruisers and three destroyers, severely damaged and set afire three transports, and shot down 19 planes in results known thus far in an offensive carried out both during the day and night of November 12 against the enemy in Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons group in the South Pacific, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters issued at 5:30 p.m. Saturday.

The announcement revealing the spectacular achievements of the Imperial Forces said fierce fighting is still going on.

In the attack launched by Air Units of the Imperial Navy in the daytime, and followed at night of the same day by a powerful attacking unit, more than half of the enemy fleet entrenched in Guadalcanal were destroyed, the communique said.

Of the six enemy cruisers sunk, three of new type were sunk instantly one by the daytime air units and two by the night attacking units, it was disclosed.

Damages on the Japanese side were one battleship seriously damaged, two destroyers sunk and some ten odd aircraft still missing.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement follows:

"Air Units of the Imperial Navy at daytime on November 12 carried out an offensive against the enemy warships and transports in Guadalcanal Island. At night on the same day, a powerful attacking unit dashed into the enemy and at close range destroyed more than half the enemy warships and other seacraft there. Fierce fighting is still in progress. The war results ascertained up to the present are as follows:

"1. War results achieved by the air units during daytime:
Sunk:
One new-type cruiser (sunk instantly).
One B-class cruiser.
Severely damaged and set aflame:
Three transports.
Enemy aircraft shot down: 19.

"2. War results achieved by the night attacking unit:
Sunk:
Two new-type cruisers (instantly sunk).
Two large-type cruisers.
One destroyer.
Seriously damaged:
Two cruisers.
Three destroyers.

"3. Our damages:
One battleship seriously damaged.
Two destroyers sunk.
Ten odd aircraft have not returned yet."

Guadalcanal Island, around whose waters the Japanese naval forces sank seven enemy warships, is one of the three main islands of the southern portion of the Solomon Islands group. The other two are San Cristoval and Ysabel.

The island was first discovered by the Spanish explorer Alvaro Mendaña in 1567, but the discovery was kept secret by the Spaniards for fear they would lose the benefits of the discovery. In 1767, Philip Carteret lighted on eastern shores of the group at Gower Island and passed to the north of the group without recognizing, however, that it formed

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, November 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Kammon Tunnel Completed

ASAHI—The Kammon tunnel has been completed, and from today trains will be run through it, connecting the mainland and Kyushu.

It was in 1936 that the work of drilling the tunnel was started. While the work was going on the China Affair started, followed by the War of Greater East Asia. Considerable were the difficulties which were in the way of completing the project. The very fact that the work was completed earlier than scheduled is testimony to the high level of Japanese science and technology.

There is another reason for which we should like to congratulate ourselves upon the completion of the tunnel. This feat of Japanese engineering tells a tale of the strength of Japan's wartime structure. We are under a debt of gratitude to the scholars and engineers who were concerned in the construction of the tunnel and to the people at large whose cooperation with them made possible the speedy realization of the project.

We see a great meaning in the completion of the tunnel. Henceforth the mainland will be connected with Kyushu by land. The time required to make a trip between the mainland and Kyushu will be cut to a considerable extent. But this is not all the benefit from the tunnel. It has opened up a great future for the Imperial railways.

There remains the second Kammon tunnel for general traffic to be completed. When this is done the whole system of distributing materials in the country will be strengthened beyond measure. The opening of the Kammon tunnel to traffic should be the occasion for the people to discard their old conceptions about the mainland and Kyushu. Both the mainland and Kyushu should be considered as a unit in working out details of state planning.

PHILIPPINES MAKING SMOOTH PROGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

nomy which had been developed by Americans primarily for their own interests without making the necessary fundamental changes which would enable the Philippines to stand on its own feet.

Undergoing Reform

Now that the Philippines has become a member of the Greater East Asiatic comity of nations with an important role to play in the development and prosperity of this Sphere, those necessary changes are being made. For example, the production of sugar has been curtailed and the land thus made available has been devoted to the production of cotton under a five-year plan. Already 30,000 acres have been placed under cultivation which are expected to yield nearly 40,000 tons this year. The plan calls for the cultivation of 1,115,000 acres to produce more than 1,500,000 tons of cotton by the end of the period.

Advanced scientific methods of agriculture are being introduced by Japanese experts to expand the food resources of the country. The fishing industry, in which many Japanese were engaged before the war, is being improved and expanded under expert Japanese guidance. The facilities for the mining of iron, copper, nickel and other minerals are being expanded with the improvement and expansion of hydroelectric power plants such as those at Laguna and Luzon. Various light industries are being promoted. In short, the economic opportunities of the Filipinos are being enlarged while, at the same time, the developments are directed in such a way as to ensure the Philippines a more balanced and truly national, not colonial, economy and enable them to participate more effectively in the general economic life of Asia.

Hand in hand with the changes and improvements made in the fields of agriculture and industry, important changes also are being made in Filipino education and culture. Under United States control the Filipinos had been indoctrinated with traditions and ideologies alien to their racial heritage and thus victimized by American Manifest Destiny.

We do not disparage all that Americans have done for the Filipinos, but it cannot be denied that nothing was done to awaken the consciousness of the people to their own native traditions and enable them to live primarily as Orientals.

The new educational and cultural objective now being pursued in the Philippines seeks to arouse a stronger Filipino consciousness and to revive their fundamentally Oriental cultural ties from which they have been estranged during their long dominance by alien influences. The schools, from the primary grades to the university, have re-opened, charged and inspired with the new mission to educate the youth and the children of the Philippines as Filipinos, to train them and discipline them in such a way as to enable them to serve their country usefully as a sturdy and industrious people and thus enable them to play a conscious and vital part in the life of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Santo Tomas University and the San Carlos and Trinidad Agricultural Schools have re-opened with the definite aim of turning out well-trained and capable citizens charged with the task of building a self-reliant country.

Rosy Future Assured

Thousands of Filipino war prisoners are being freed, provided with jobs and eager to contribute their share to the building of a Philippines for the Filipinos and the Philippines of Greater East Asia. The generally increasing enthusiasm of the people of the Philippines for their new destiny and their wholehearted participation in their national renaissance are the best indicators of a promising future.

The fixed policy of Japan in regard to the future of the Philippines has been specifically stated by Premier Tojo in his address to the Imperial Diet on January 21, this year, when he said, "If the peoples of those islands will hereafter understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence."

It is reported that in Washington tomorrow, November 15, the seventh anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth will be observed and that speeches will be made by President Roosevelt and President Quezon who was taken by American initiative to the United States capital to head the provisional government of the Philippines there. If there is to be any wishful thinking during the observances, the speakers and the listeners are especially advised to note the scope and the nature and the significance of the developments that are now taking place in the Philippines which promise to do more for the general welfare and progress of the Filipinos than their fondest dreams could ever conceive of.

Harvest Fete Poster

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has prepared posters which will be put up at the Government offices, companies, factories, and other places, suggesting that the people return thanks for new grain on the occasion of Niiname-sai, Second Harvest Festival, on November 23. The poster, in the three colors of orange, yellow, and green, depicts a God standing in a harvest field with golden yellow grain. In the center is the inscription "Thanks for New Grain."

SOUTHERN AREA ENJOYING PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

equal nutrition with that at home is supplied. Vegetables are available in required quantities. Fish is sufficient. Meat is abundant.

I take this occasion to report that the upbringing of military horses is not very different from that at home. It is generally good.

From the foregoing you might get the impression that the Forces in the south are experiencing an easy life. But it must be remembered that there are units fighting gallantly in the Solomons area, air units advancing to India and units standing on guard of the Burma-Yunnan border. The officers and men expect the current war to be a long drawn-out struggle.

3. Life of Those Connected with Military Administration. Besides the soldiers, there are Japanese people connected with military administration, those connected with munitions production and who have military permits, and ordinary residents. They are the only Japanese people in the south at present. They all have regular duties or work. There are no jobless people as in former times, a matter for congratulation.

These people do their work by using government offices, official residences and residences of business companies, etc. Formerly occupied by Americans, Britons and Dutch who lived luxuriously, these offices and residences are mostly well-equipped and make comfortable quarters.

Great Diligence Required

But it is amazing that a small number of men do big jobs. Take, for instance, the military administration inspectorate. I saw one branch of it, the industry department, which corresponds to our Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It contains various sections such as mining, commerce and industry, marine industry, etc. A staff of 20 odd persons from the bureau chief, officials, non-regular officials down to typists attend to the commercial and industrial administration of a country. Naturally, great diligence is required. This is the same with local administration. A staff of 12 or 13 from the chief civil administrator down to the chauffeur attends to the administration of a big state. They are hard at work and in high spirits in imposing office buildings. Native inhabitants are employed wherever possible.

Now a word about the Japanese women in the south. Red Cross nurses and those working as clerks in military administration offices are about all the Japanese women in the south. They are in high spirits and said that the south is an unexpectedly good place to live in. They command the respect of the female native inhabitants, who are deeply impressed with their gracefulness in sharp contrast to the arrogance and haughtiness of American and British women.

4. Winning the Hearts of the Native Inhabitants. I paid the closest attention to seeing whether the native inhabitants really feel attached to the Japanese Forces and people. It will take a long time to find this out, but I found things in this connection very good. The native inhabitants welcomed the Japanese Forces and people as if they were old friends from afar.

Innured to an easy life characteristic of the tropical zones, the native inhabitants of the various regions in the south are, on the whole, care-free. I was impressed with the sight of native inhabitants squatting on the ground in reverent worship at temples.

Having been brutally treated by the Americans, the Britons and the Dutch, the native inhabitants expressed hearty joy in the fact that the Japanese respect their personality. "Japan is indeed great to have defeated America and Britain thoroughly. How did she become so great? We want to know." So saying, they show extraordinary zeal to learn Japan, the Japanese and its language.

Mayor Chen Aids Destitutes

SHANGHAI—Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Shanghai Special Municipality has donated a sum of $3,000 for the relief of the victims of the big fire, which recently rendered more than 10,000 people in a Pootung village homeless.

Wu Gets Law Post

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 14.—Wu Hsien-Jen, Director of the Prison Department of the Ministry of Justice, has been appointed President of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

PREMIER STRESSES DUTY OF PEOPLE

(Continued From Page 1)

successful conclusion. Needless to say, nothing can be tolerated which hampers the conduct of war or stands in the way of victory in the war. Even today I am determined to administer the affairs of State, relying on the loyalty of the people as much as I relied on it at the time of the outbreak of the war. I expect the people to give positive cooperation to the Government and collaborate with it. I hereby ask the assembled prefectural chiefs to made greater exertions in leading the people.

"The world is moving at a great speed. It is necessary for Japan to face a great change, keeping pace with the world. Otherwise, we cannot hope to bring the war to a conclusively successful end. One year now is equal to 20 or 30 years in normal times. This holds good with regard to the conduct of the affairs of State. No good purpose will be served by the method of conducting affairs with enertia. There is a need for developing a vigorous and proper conduct of affairs. To achieve this there must be an end to the condition under which administrative affairs dominate State affairs. We must see that administrative affairs are dominated by State affairs. I want the assembled local chiefs to see that administrative affairs are conducted in accordance with that policy in administering State affairs."

Terashima's Speech

The speech of Communications Minister Ken Terashima at the prefectural governors' conference Saturday follows:

"The security and increase of marine transportation capacity are intended for promoting the efficiency of ship operation and positive enlargement of loading capacity. In accordance with the enforcement of the wartime shipping transportation regulations in March last, all ships that are needed are requisitioned by the Government and are employed for service of the State. Sailing ships also must be utilized to the fullest extent, considering the important part played by them along the coasts.

"Recognizing the prevailing transportation condition, the Government has recently decided on a policy of reorienting coastwise transportation to land transportation as far as possible. However, the building of new ships is nevertheless more and more important and urgent. It is true this country is fully utilizing seized enemy vessels, neutral ships and refloated enemy ships sunk during the war, but their utilization has a limit. The construction of many large ships is most important to meet the situation."

Hatta's Address

The gist of the speech of Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta at Saturday's prefectural governors' conference follows:

"Considering the huge amount of goods to be shifted from marine transportation to railway transportation, a drastic step must be taken to meet the requirements. For this purpose, a great restriction must be enforced on passenger transportation. The shipment of some types of goods, too, will have to be restricted to some extent.

"Coal transportation must be carried out in preference to that of other goods. Now that the Kammon Tunnel has been opened, the Railways Ministry will concentrate on the transportation of goods through it. When the transportation of coal increases, the passenger transportation through it will have to be restricted."

The gist of Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi's address at the Prefectural governors' conference follows:

"Constantly on the rise has been the demand for manpower since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. To cope with this situation, greater emphasis must be put on shifting the nation's manpower to the most important quarters.

"In accordance with the National General Mobilization Plan, the Government has been allocating manpower to various industries in the order of their importance, while taking special measures for the augmenting of productivity in arms and munitions, for the execution of the shipbuilding program and for increased production of such vital war materials as coal, metals, etc. Where there is an urgent demand for manpower, the People's Drafting Law is invoked. While strengthening these measures, the Government is planning to launch an 'Everyone Must Work' campaign or to enlarge the field of activity of the National Patriotic Volunteer Labor Corps with a view to set up a structure under which everyone will work."

DECOUX AVERS F.I.C. UNITED WITH JAPAN

(Continued From Page 1)

the Annamese, are firmly united for the security, prosperity and maintenance of the independence of French Indo-China without any racial prejudice.

Points to Pacts

By appointing the Governor-General of French Indo-China as the High Commissioner of the Pacific for France, the French Government has made clear its keen interest in all the French territories in the Pacific, and out of the same motive the French Government is aiming at closer relationship with Japan, as witnessed by the conclusion of the Joint Defense Agreement with regard to Indo-China and the Trade Agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, which have been concluded for the avowed purpose of promoting the prosperity of French Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux revealed.

The French Government, he went on, is striving to make French Indo-China the connecting link between the West and East both culturally and economically, and for realizing this object, it is most necessary that drastic measures be taken against Degaullists and other malcontents who are led astray by alien propaganda designed to estrange the people of French Indo-China from the Government.

However, the French Government is keenly feeling that the confidence of the French people and people of French Indo-China in the reborn France and in the policies of the Petain regime is becoming stronger and stronger every day, the Governor-General said.

7 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK BY THE NAVY

(Continued from Page 1)

part of the Spanish discoveries. In 1768, Louis de Bougainville discovered the three northern Islands, Buka, Bougainville and Choiseul.

Island Was Studied

The next year a French navigator by the name of M. de Surville made the first stay of any real length on the islands, in spite of the hostility of the natives. As the years passed surveying parties studied the nature of the islands, while traders and missionaries attempted to settle in the group. Accounts of murder and plunder discouraged extensive settlement, however, and it was not until 1893 that the island of Guadalcanal along with Malaita, Marovo, and San Cristoval were annexed by Great Britain. A delimitation of German and British influence in the archipelago was made by the convention of November 14, 1899.

The German part of the Solomon Islands was occupied by an Australian force in September 1914, and under a League of Nation's mandate, the islands were assigned to Australia in 1920. That the Australian rule was much resented can be seen in the fact that an outbreak of the native inhabitants arose in 1927, resulting in the death of several missionaries and causing the imposition of martial law.

Guadalcanal's position is latitude 4 degree North, longitude 160. It is mountainous in nature, rising to 8,000 ft. in the Lammas Mountain.

Graduation Rites Held at Etajima

(Continued From Page 1)

the Supreme War Council, and other high naval officers. His Imperial Highness also received in a collective audience the instructors of the academy.

His Imperial Highness then went to the fort on the beach, and from a platform erected on it watched graduating students, in white working garb, conduct exercises in rowing and other naval arts. His Imperial Highness remained at the fort for 20 minutes.

At 11:15 a.m. the naval band played the national anthem Kimigayo.

His Imperial Highness who had returned to the resting room from the fort, entered the main lecture hall where the graduation ceremony was to be held.

In the presence of the Imperial Proxy President Inouye of the academy presented diplomas to the graduating students.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu presented short swords, gifts of His Majesty the Emperor, to the students graduating with honors.

The graduation ceremony came to an end at 11:55 a.m.

After a short rest in the resting room His Imperial Highness left the academy at 12:10 p.m. At 12:30 p.m. while the naval band played the national anthem, His Imperial Highness sailed from Etajima.

NEW YOUNG MEN'S BODY TO BE FORMED IN PEKING

Domei

PEKING, November 13.—In order to organize a new Japanese young men's association in Peking, representatives of the Japanese Embassy, Ex-Service Men's Association, Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Asia Development Young Men's Association held their initial meeting today and discussed plans for its establishment. A second meeting is expected to be held soon, at which time concrete measures will be discussed.

At present there is only the Asia Development Young Men's Association of Peking, composed only of young staff members of special companies under government sponsorship.

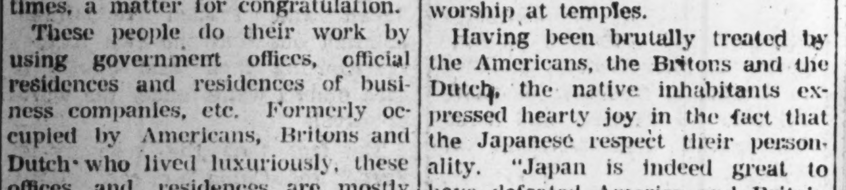
The proposed organization will absorb the Asia Development Young Men's Association and be open for membership to all the young Japanese men in the Peking area.

Medical Discoveries Made

SHANGHAI—An early diagnosis of contagious diseases such as cholera and typhus in its initial stages was claimed to have been discovered by Dr. Tadahi Fujita and Dr. Masahiko Kuroza, formerly connected with the Shanghai Science Institute and now with the Tohoku Imperial University, in Japan.

Y.S.B. Gets New Premises

SHANGHAI—Marking the end of British control of finance here, and the Japanese advance to the forefront of the economic field, the Yokohama Specie Bank will in the near future remove to the premises formerly occupied by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.



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Sponsored by KOKUSAI BUNKA GAKUIN

SATUR., NOV. 21 {Matinee: 1:00 p.m. / Soiree: 5:30 p.m.}

Kyoritsu Kodo

Program

Violin Solo: Fukiko Tanaka

Schumann: TRAUMEREI (Matinee)
Boccherini: MENUETT (Matinee and Soiree)
Beethoven: ROMANCE (Soiree)

Violin and Piano: Fukiko Tanaka (Violin), Yasuko Tani (Piano)

Mozart: SONATA IN C MAJOR (K. 296) (Matinee)
Beethoven: KREUTZER SONATA (Soiree)

Alto Solo: Shizuko Chiba

a) Y. Hirai: Kaino-Sawa b) R. Hirota: Chu-Chu Nezumi
c) Y. Hirai: Kuju-Kuri Hama d) Tosti: La Serenata
e) Piccineri: Autumn Twilight

Piano Solo: Urimaru Nobechi

Schumann: SYMPHONIC ETUDE Op. 13.

Talkie: Kojima-no-haru

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2. Mozart: Sonata A major
3. Rachmaninoff: Suite No. 2 (Two Pianos) 4 Preludes (from Op. 23)
4. Moussorgsky: Tableaux d'une Exposition

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NORTHWEST AREAS VALUABLE TO ASIA

Importance of Regions Which Are China's Frontiers Stressed By Nanking Official

Speaking on the theme Importance of the Northwestern Regions, Chen Chi-cheng, Chairman of the Frontiers Affairs Commission of the National Government of China, emphasized in a radio broadcast made on October 29 that although Chungking's campaign for the so-called "centralization of the Northwest" is a mere publicity stunt designed to prolong its desperate struggle for existence, the same question of the Northwestern Regions is actually a significant one which demands strict attention.

The text of Mr. Chen's speech, supplied by the International Publicity Board, follows:

The Northwestern provinces represent part of our frontiers, and among them Sinkiang is adjacent to Soviet Russian territory. For the propagation of their principles, the Communists had established in Ili, Tarbagatai, and Tihua propaganda and political organizations with the objective of "sovietizing" Sinkiang and getting its political control.

With the effective blockade effected by Japan of the coastal regions, the Chungking regime at first relied on the Yunnan-French Indo-China Railway, and next on the Yunnan-Burma Highway for foreign aid. As a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and Japanese advances since then, these two routes have been lost, and attempts were made for the opening of an overland route to India via Tibet. The almost unsurmountable difficulties in the technical development of such a route, and the brewing trouble in India both render the realization of such a project doubtful, and so the opening of the Northwestern route remains Chungking's only hope for contact with foreign lands.

The technical difficulties involved in the development of this Northwestern route may for the moment be left aside. But as these districts are now under the sway of the Communists, it has therefore been considered of paramount importance to "centralize" the Northwest, and bring it, as it were, under Chungking's direct control.

In this respect, much ground work has reportedly already been made by the Chungking regime, though with dubious success. Technical experts were sent to the Northwest for surveys, high officials also visited the provinces to discuss with the local authorities the paving of the way for cooperation. Chungking's diplomatic representatives in Moscow also took up the issue of cooperation with Soviet Russia, Britain and the United States for the development of this northwestern route.

More recently, Chiang Kai-shek himself personally visited Sian where he called a meeting of the ranking military leaders to review the relationship between Chungking and the Communists, and discuss the reorganization of the Mohammedan and other miscellaneous army units. He also visited Lanchow and Tihua to hold personal discussions with the respective provincial authorities. This was followed by drastic measures to extend Chungking's influence in the Northwest, including the appointment of General Ho Yao-tsu as Chungking's "commander-in-chief" in the Northwest, and the transfer of "central" units to Tihua.

These developments appear to indicate on the surface that the Chungking regime has attained a certain degree of success in asserting its authority over the Northwest. But it must not be forgotten that the Communists, who look upon this region as their own sphere of influence, cannot naturally tolerate the growth of Chungking's authority to the deterioration of their own, and this fact largely explains the growing friction that has been becoming daily more apparent between Chungking and the Communists.

Chungking-Communist disputes, particularly among their armies, have been growingly and universally reported. The position has become so acute that international intervention has been considered necessary. Both the Soviet and the American ambassadors to Chungking have attempted to mediate in the Chungking-Communist dissensions. But the Central authorities of the Chinese Communist Party, resentful of Chungking's aggressive tactics, are reported to have decided in a recent meeting in Yenan to resort to drastic measures at retaliation, measures including steps for the disintegration of Chungking armies in the Northwest.

Nor are the Communists Chungking's only nightmare. Its efforts at "centralization" have also roused the suspicion and opposition of the Mohammedan armies, some of which have already been forced to withdraw out of Kansu Province, one of their strongholds. As a measure to ease their opposition, General Pai Chung-hsi and Hsu Yung-chang, themselves Mohammedans, were lately dispatched by Chiang to Lanchow to pacify the disgruntled leaders, and a military conference, wherein Chungking, Communist and Mohammedan leaders participated, took place, the findings of which have not been divulged. The three-party differences now brewing in those regions do not augur well for Chungking's plans.

While we realize Chungking's desperate attempts to consolidate its control over the Northwest and feel sure that they will be of no avail, we must at the same time not neglect the importance of these regions. Not only do the Northwestern provinces constitute our frontier lines, but they also form an important junction for inter-continental communications between Asia and Europe. Moreover, the region is rich in both material resources and manpower. Both from the standpoint of Pan-Asianism behested by the National Father, and from the consideration of our basic faith as propounded by President Wang in the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia, as well as for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Northwestern regions occupy a place of importance that cannot be lightly passed over. Let us, therefore, strive to win the Northwest.

In the second place, the people of the Northwest are now suffering pains as a result of the struggle that is being staged among Chungking, the Communists and the Mohammedan armies. Whether Chungking or the Communists win the upper hand, the suffering of the people will not be alleviated. Let us, therefore, also strive to bring relief to the Northwestern peoples.

Various difficulties are in our way at the present juncture, needless to say. But what we can immediately set out to do is to instil into the minds of these people the national policy of "Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction" as propounded by President Wang. Let these people be awakened and they will in turn arise to render assistance to us in our great work.

In the third place, our knowledge of the Northwest is not as adequate as it should be. We have in recent years over-stressed immediate problems and neglected conditions in our frontier regions. This attitude should be rectified and we must arduously study the Northwest.

Let us therefore not fail to direct our efforts to win over the Northwest, to bring relief to the Northwest, and to study the Northwest. There will be a future for these regions which will be destined to play their important role in contributing toward the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

AMERICA IN CHAOS

United States Rapidly Becoming 'Have-Not' Nation With No Means of Getting Necessary War Materials—Rubber Practically Gone

(Continued From Yesterday)

Following the Pearl Harbor defeat, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, was imprisoned on the charge of neglect. But to all intents and purposes Kimmel should not have been blamed for the setback, but should have been Roosevelt who had led America to war, spurred on by the Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. But ironical as it is, the real culprits are still bragging their heads off from the Washington house-top.

From the recent broadcast of former American Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew we can tell that he was somewhat familiar with true Japan. On August 30 over the Columbia networks he said:

"The Japanese people are bending their efforts to this war with a firm determination to carry it through to a victorious end. Their fighting spirit will never be lagging. Moreover, it is the height of folly to think that they will ever bow down to us through economic hardships. They are the ones, individually as well as collectively, who have the determination and willingness to die for their country."

This shows that he knows the true state out here. Grew's views should have been made known to his people a year ago. But alas! the die had been cast. Had the American people, at least their leaders, fully acknowledged the true situation as indicated by the Grew speech, the present catastrophe might possibly have been avoided.

America's abundant natural resources have contributed in pushing her into the present predicament. She has in her possession more than half of the natural resources which are necessary as war materials. What she lacks are nickel, tin, rubber, and manganese; but her lack of nickel can be supplemented by a supply from Canada.

How America is favored with material resources can be readily seen when hers are compared with those of other countries. To save space I will enumerate those which are not possessed by the following seven great powers, or if possessed they are so small in quantity as not worth mentioning:

America—tin, rubber, manganese ore, chromium, antimony, and nickel;

British Isles—oil, copper, tin, cotton, zinc, rubber, manganese, nickel, chromium, potassium, antimony, mercury, and mica;

Soviet Union—rubber, nickel, tungsten, antimony, and tin;

France—oil, copper, cotton, rubber, manganese ore, nickel, chromium, tin, mercury, and mica;

Germany—oil, cotton, rubber, manganese ore, nickel, chromium, tin, mercury, and mica;

Italy—coal, oil, copper, cotton, rubber, nickel, chromium, tungsten, rock phosphate, tin, and mica;

Japan—oil, aluminum, tin, rubber, nickel, wool, and mercury.

What the United States considers as essential war materials may be elaborated in three categories as follows:

1. Strategic Materials: these represent the necessary war materials for her national defense, but that which she cannot get inside her own country;

2. Critical Materials: these are also necessary for national defense, but to some extent they are available inside the country, and not considered so important as coming under the first category;

3. Essential Materials: These too are important for national defense, but being obtainable inside the country, they may be incorporated into either first or the second category whenever necessary.

Classifications Not Same

The classification of the materials under these three categories is not always same, as, for instance, those classified as strategic may come under some other category, depending upon the condition such as the increase of production inside the country or through invention on substitutes. To illustrate the point further, the Strategic Materials as published in 1940 contained the following 14 articles, which may be considered as disturbing America through their lacks: rubber, manganese, tin, silk, Manila hemp, quinine, coconut, tungsten, mica, chromium, antimony, mercury, quartz, and nickel.

While she can get some of these things from her allies, what ails her most is the great amount of materials, for whose supply she must absolutely depend upon the Asiatic countries. The extent of her dependence upon Asia may be summarized as follows: quinine 100 per cent, rubber 85 per cent, coconut 85 per cent, tin 85 per cent, tungsten 85 per cent, and Manila hemp 70 per cent. I will not go into the details of all these, except, for the sake of enlightenment, I want to take up some of the most important ones such as rubber, tin, and manganese.

In regard to rubber, before the war America had been importing 85 per cent of her rubber from Malaya, East Indies, and Ceylon, which supply is now entirely cut off. She must depend now upon some of the South American countries for what little amount they can furnish, besides increasing the production of synthetic rubber.

In August of this year, Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson made public the Allied Nations' prospect of rubber supply for the next three years. The following tables show his estimate of the amounts of natural rubber, synthetic rubber, and stock on hand to be consumed by and supplied to the Allied Nations in 1942, 1943, and 1944:

Prospect of Consumption
(In tons)

	1942	1943	1944
American Army and Navy	306,750	462,750	462,750
American Civil Purpose	150,000	123,750	123,750
Total	456,750	586,500	536,500
Allies	108,750	198,750	198,750
Grand Total	655,500	785,250	785,250
Prospect of Supply			
Imported Natural Rubber	434,000	135,000	58,000
Synthetic	25,000	300,000	600,000
Total	459,000	436,000	663,000
Stock at the End of Each Year	693,000	496,500	142,250

Now let us briefly analyze this consumption. Although the total consumption of rubber for the Allied Nations for 1942 is claimed to be 655,000 tons for war and civil purposes combined, yet according to an authentic published report, in the United States alone the consumption for 1940 was 1,084,000 tons and for 1941 1,200,000 tons. In this light, therefore, the total consumption of rubber by America, Britain, and the Soviet Union for 1942 looks rather too small. It must be at least around 800,000 tons or around 2,500,000 tons for the next three years, as this amount is claimed to be absolutely necessary for war purposes alone. Of the Allied Powers, America alone needs at least 500,000 tons per year. If she could get by with 500,000 tons she would be doing well, in view of what she had been using previously. Although in the table her need is said to be around 456,000 tons, it is quite safe to say that she must have at least one half million tons per year.

Next in regard to the supply of rubber to the United States, if the 456,000 tons for this year were correct, it would be fine, for the deficiency would be only around 40,000 tons. However, this figure does not seem entirely right. Let alone the 25,000 tons of synthetic rubber, there is a grave doubt concerning the 434,000 tons of imported natural rubber. The New York Times stated that the maximum which America could import would be about 10,000 tons from Mexico and not more than 30,000 tons from the other South American countries. If this is taken as beings authentic, and 40,000 tons of natural rubber is all she can import, by what miracle does Henderson expect to import 430,000 tons of natural rubber?

With such contradictions, we cannot help but predict a gloomy future for America in her rubber supply. All she could get is 65,000 tons, that is, 40,000 tons by import and 25,000 tons in synthetic, and subtracting this out of the aforesaid one half million tons consumption prospect, there will be a 435,000 tons shortage. Of the 693,000 tons of the stock in hand, although this figure too needs to be scrutinized, if we apply it on the shortage, there would be but a very little left in stock at the end of the year.

Synthetic Rubber Difficult

Next in the question of increased production of synthetic rubber, 25,000 tons production this year may be credible, but 300,000 tons for 1943 and 600,000 tons for 1944 sounds as though it is just another paper plan. It requires one to two years to complete the construction of a synthetic rubber plant. What we know about her existing plants is that 120,000 tons would be the maximum output. If she attempts to put up many more plants in the future, there will surely be a shortage of workers, as munition factories are utilizing all available labor. Herein lies the cause of worry for American leaders.

According to the latest news, the American War Department is figuring on the saving of 150 tons of rubber by not using its 1,500 departmental automobiles and to utilize horse and buggies. It shows how serious the rubber shortage situation is in America. It further indicates the extent of her old rubber collection, which is not going on any too well, and is causing a double-headache to Roosevelt.

The shortage of tin also seems very severe. Heretofore she was getting 85 per cent of her tin from East Indies and Malaya, so it is now necessary for her to depend upon some other areas under the Anglo-American sphere of influence. Tin produced last year in such areas of Bolivia, Nigeria, and the Belgian Congo amounted to only 75,350 tons. While the production of these countries is aimed at around 87,000 tons this year. This is still short for her 90,000 tons of consumption, let alone the 30,000 tons for Britain and 20,000 tons for the Soviet Union.

The deficit in manganese ore, which is the base metal for iron manufacture, is keenly felt lately by the Allied Nations. Unlike tin and rubber, the manganese producing countries are either neutral or belong to the Allied side. However, the fact that she has to get it from such far-off countries like Africa and the Soviet Union, makes her importation very difficult, considering the danger of a long voyage and the shortage in shipping. Moreover the recent Soviet reverses in war tends to make the situation worse. While she has to have between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 tons of manganese ore per year, what she can get from outside the country hardly comes up to one half the mark. The American Wartime Production Board is putting in every effort for the development of poor mines to produce 600,000 tons annually, but this will require some time for complete realization.

As the shortage in manganese ore and scrap iron becomes evident, decrease in her production of iron is noticeable. For what she put out in May, 1942, which amounted to 7,380,000 tons as a new record in her iron and steel production, the June production of 7,000,000 tons bears a mute testimony to its rapid reduction. This June output does not even compare to the 7,150,000 tons of December, 1941. As the shortage in her iron and steel production is getting serious, affecting all other necessary productions in this line, including those of arms and munitions, it is reported that any increase in the production of iron and steel is entirely beyond hope at the present time. As if to endorse this report, the Wartime Production Administrator Donald Nelson lamented over the situation, hinting the scarcity of materials even for the proper running of the existing plants and factories. Like his chief, Assistant Administrator Robert Nathan has asserted as follows: "Those half-completed plants should be torn down to meet the demand in shortage of materials." It can be seen that the shortage in iron and steel will affect America's arms and munitions production in a great way.

I want to emphasize the fact that since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia the economic position of America and Japan has been practically reversed. Where only last year America was virtually the biggest "Have Nation," she is now bitterly experiencing an economic chaos, which is aggravated by her successive reverses in war. Her vaunted greatness of a year ago has entirely disappeared. Her material resources, which drove her into war, is now in turn tormenting her.

America's anguish does not end merely with the dearth of war materials. There are many other problems confronting her such as the danger of vicious inflation, the scarcity of labor, and the shortage in shipping facilities. The reaction of popular sentiment against Roosevelt's anti-inflation policy is rising up like angry waves.

Roosevelt's further concern is to try to swing public sentiment in his favor. The main difficulty is the lukewarm attitude of the people toward the war. Swamped with successive reverses, the American soldiers are still anxious to know why they have to fight Japan. Their lagging morale can be seen by the increasing number of deserters. Opposition is steadily gaining while the enlistment of ex-convicts is on a rapid increase. Labor is demanding an unreasonable raise, with their resentment manifested in strikes. This is the present American war situation, which abounds in inconsistency.

It looks as though a considerable time is necessary to produce a solid popular sentiment in America in which all the rank and file of the people of the entire nation will unite for a common aim. In order to bring about such a solid front, the first requisite is to do away entirely with their ideas about almighty materialism, and their conception of individualism and liberalism. This problem of erasing their misconstrued idealism is very difficult if not impossible.

KAMMON WORKERS RECALL U.S. DOUBT

Completion of Undersea Tunnel Justifies Use of Nippon Construction Technique

The ceremony, held Saturday, for the unveiling of the statues of those who died while working on the construction of the Kammon Undersea Tunnel was particularly impressive to Iwao Kugimiya and Hideo Kotake, both of whom took part in the construction of the tunnel.

The scene shifts back to 1938. Mr. Kugimiya and Mr. Kotake, along with the late Naohei Saito whose statue is among those unveiled yesterday, went to the United States, the home of the shield method, for study and observation. A certain American, Ridgeway by name, an authority on the shield method, ridiculed the Japanese technique and said: "You can't construct an undersea tunnel by Japanese technique. Better take American experts with you."

Burning with the indomitable Japanese spirit, the three spurned the American's suggestion and came home determined to perfect the tunnel by the Japanese technique.

In the following year—on June 7, 1939, to be exact—Mr. Saito died due to overwork.

Since then, Mr. Kotake has been daily looking up to the photograph of the late Mr. Saito, hung on the wall of his office, as a source of inspiration and encouragement.

Mr. Kugimiya, for his part, took the initiative in raising funds from among the railway employees and those connected with the railways for the education of the late Mr. Saito's bereaved children.

Three years have passed. Ridgeway, the American, died in the meantime. Mrs. Masako Saito, wife of the deceased, her children and Mr. Kotake and Mr. Kugimiya, gathering before the statue, waxed reminiscent as they said to one another: "Well, the Kammon Tunnel, branded as impossible of construction by means of Japanese technique, has been completed. Ridgeway's spirit must be surprised! And our comrade Saito must be overjoyed over this grand ceremony."

Navy Officer Passes

Captain Keisuke Sato, retired, adviser to the Kokusan Electricity Company, died of acute pneumonia at 10:10 p.m. on Thursday at his residence at Seijo-cho, Setagaya-ku.

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Program

1. Bach: Cantate de la Pentecote
Handel: Largo "Serse"
2. Messager: La maison grise "Fortunio"
Massenet: Ouvre tes yeux bleux
Paladilhe: Le chant du soir
3. G. Faure: Lydia
G. Faure: Mandoline
G. Faure: Claire de lune
5. R. Taki: Aki no tsuki
C. Kinoshita: Umino-Koe
K. Yamada: Akikaze-no-Uta
6. Duparc: Chanson triste
" L'invitation au voyage
7. Massenet: Vision fugitive "Herodiade"
Bizet: Chanson du Toreador "Carmen"

PIANO SOLOS: TOROKU TAKAGI
4. Debussy: Prelude
" Deux Arabesques
" Reflets daus l'eau
" Feux d'Artifice
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LIU AWED BY BEAUTY OF JAPAN'S SCENERY

China's Delegate to Literary Meeting Sees People's Feeling Expressed in Nature

Deeply impressed by the natural beauty of Japan's scenery, Liu Yu-sheng, professor of Tai Yen Institute and Kuanghua University, and one of China's representatives to the East Asia Literary Conference, remarked that the stimulating, freshness of the landscape seemed to be in perfect harmony with the character of the Japanese people. Filled with overflowing delight on his first visit to Japan, he wrote to the Yomiuri-Hochi as follows:

"This is my first visit to Japan and the scenery here has impressed me deeply as being very beautiful. The freshness of the natural beauty makes it very difficult for me to describe them in words. I wish that I had been in Japan before so that my pen would flow with greater ease.

"My heart was overwhelmed with unknown emotions as I stood on the deck of the ship as it slid over the waves into the Nagasaki harbor amid an atmosphere of peace and quietness. Eager to absorb everything in a short time, I went out for a walk. The roads that ran up and down the incline seemed like lanes in the woods, so refreshing they were with overhanging green foliage. The pebbles on the streets were clean as if recently washed by rain. The white 'shoji' of the Japanese houses along the road were flung wide open revealing clean green mats.

"My heart danced joyfully as I climbed to the Unzen hot springs where Mt. Fuken and Mt. Myoken soared into the skies. The winding road leading to the towering mountain, the green trees that filled the valleys and gorges, the maple leaves weighted with early morning dewdrops, in fact everything that met my eyes seemed to be fully alive.

"A group of middle school students, wearing similar uniforms were seen vigorously climbing up the mountain road. The brilliant hues of the maples were reflected in their glowing cheeks. Their healthy bodies and minds harmonized perfectly with the surrounding scenery. This scene was impressed deeply in my mind as a living picture of Japan.

"I may have written too much on the scenery of Japan, but I cannot refrain from doing so. Japan's beautiful sceneries are renown all over the world. However, one cannot understand or appreciate that the true invigorating beauty of Japanese scenery unless one has actually visited Japan, and has come in touch with her people, her woods, rivers, trees and flowers.

"As I watched the panorama of the Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet unfolding before me under the clear, bright canopy of autumn skies, the same thought recurred to me again, as at Unzen, that a deep interrelation existed between Japan's sceneries and the feelings of the Japanese people.

"From the window on the fourth floor of the Greater East Asia Hall, where the main meeting of the Literary Conference was held, could be seen the waters of the moat, green pines and the misty silhouette of the Diet building in the distance. Listening to the speeches of the literary men in the conference room and then gazing at the scenery in Tokyo, I must admit that here existed a world of harmony. The purity of feelings, diligence, indefatigability, endurance, and the spirit of sacrifice of the Japanese people are the same and one with Japan's natural beauty.

"The Japanese people were created and nurtured by the soil of Japan which the Japanese love. When the realization of this fact dawned upon me, I folded my arms across my breast, looked up into the azure skies and my heart was filled with emotion as I visualized the beautiful and promising future of East Asia."

NOH PLAYS TO BE STAGED BY TOKYO MUNICIPALITY

Celebrated Actors to Perform For Popular Appreciation at Hosho Theater, Nov. 21

Special performances of Noh plays will be given under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality at 6 p.m., November 21, at the Hosho Theater at Suido-bashi, Koishikawa-ku.

The program includes "Kosode Soga," "Funa-Benkei," a Kyogen play and a dance. Roppeita Kita, Shigefusa Hosho and other celebrated Noh actors will perform.

As the performances are arranged for popular appreciation, admission fee is only 50 sen. Those who want to see the plays are requested to apply to the office of the Hosho-kai.

Happy Celebrators of 'Shichi-Go-San'

Beautifully attired in their Sunday best, these happy girls eagerly celebrate the auspicious day of "Shichi-Go-San" (November 15) with a visit to the neighborhood shrine to offer their humble prayers in gratitude for past health and for future prosperity. They are shown above accompanied by their proud mother and relatives.

(K.B.S. Photo)

Shichi-Go-San, Day of Happy Celebration For Children of Three, Five, and Seven

The day of Miya-mairi which falls on November 15 is a great day for all three-year old children of Japan. Today all children three years of age, and boys of five and girls of seven, will put on their Sunday best and go to the parish shrine for a formal Miya-mairi (literally, shrine visiting). This day is popularly known as "Shichi-go-san" or "Seven-five-three," a name that is sufficiently self-explanatory.

In the days of medieval splendor a particularly auspicious day in lunar November was set aside each year for the performance of the Hakama-gi (trouser putting-on) ceremony. In the princely society children of three commenced on this day to have their hair done in a different fashion from formerly; and for the first time boys of five would don the hakama (loose trousers), and girls of seven, the grown-up woman's obi (sash).

Old records are not in agreement as to the elaborate details of the Hakama-gi performance, which undoubtedly called for a great deal of pomp and circumstance. Nor is it certain how or when this ceremony came into being. But there is little doubt that it originated at the Imperial Court during the Heian period. The Saigu-ki, a dictionary of Court practices and usages by Minamoto Takaakira (914-982) enters an account of this ceremony under 924, which is generally conceded as the earliest documentary reference. "Kiritsubo," the first book in the Genji Monogatari, contains the following account:

"The young prince (Genji) was now three years old. 'The Putting on of the Trousers' was performed with as much ceremony as in the case of the Hair Apparent. Beautiful gifts flowed from the Imperial Treasury and 'Tribute House."

It is not clear when this originally aristocratic observance was first popularized among the people. From the fact that the Shichi-go-san is preeminently an Eastern event—that is, observed in Tokyo and its vicinity only—it can be inferred that its popular version originated in the days of bourgeois prosperity in the Edo period.

Toto-Saiji-ki (Calendar Events of the Eastern Capital, 1838) has the following under November 15: "All children of three, boys of five and girls of seven celebrate this day. A fitting feast is prepared, and the deity of the parish is worshipped. Since the people of Edo regard Sanno and Kanda as the parish shrines of Edo, children throng to these two precincts in company of their elders and dressed in their finest."

The current observance has done away with the Trouser Putting-On, Hair Leaving and other details prescribed in the ancient courtly ceremony. It is a day simply for children of seven-five-three to make a formal call at their parish shrine, grateful for past health and solicitous of future prosperity. It is a great day because they will be dressed invariably in the best clothes they possess—mostly prepared newly for the occasion—and given presents by family and relatives. The precincts of Hie-Jinja and Kanda-Myojin provide for the day a stage for pageantry. Some proud, others shy, but all glad, in their new clothes, they pay personal respects at the sacred altar in an endless succession, delighting incidentally the onlookers with the colorful pageant of juvenile fashion. (S.S.)

Nagasaki Chinese Feted

CPS

NANKING, November 13.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and concurrently Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, was host to members of the tourist party composed of Chinese residents in Nagasaki at dinner held recently at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association.

Japan Aids Chinese Farmers

SHANGHAI—The Japanese authorities are introducing modern Japanese farming technique into Central China, which is more backward in this connection than other Chinese area, in an effort to improve production, Lieutenant-Colonel Hikozone Yokoyama, Army spokesman here, recently declared at a press conference.

Music Notes

A particularly rich choice of musical events is in store for music lovers in Tokyo this week with about twenty different concerts scheduled in the capital.

Symphony concerts of the week include the Weingartner Memorial Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Hisatada Otaka, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 17, at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring Beethoven's Fifth and Eighth Symphonies and Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz. The second evening of the "Bach Cycle" by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, with solo performances by Miss Takiko Omura and Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin, Kazunori Sato and Seiichi Hayakawa, flute, and Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano, will be held from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 17, at the Aoyama Kaikan. The 13th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra conducted by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, offering Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and "Konzertstueck," Rachmaninov's Piano Rhapsody, and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, with Professor Leo Sirota as the piano soloist, will be opened at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 18, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The second concert by the Tokyo Municipal Teachers' Orchestra, featuring Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, Mozart's A major Piano Concerto and other selections, with Shin Daijoji, conductor, and Miss Taeko Kimura, Piano soloist will be presented from 7 p.m., Thursday, November 19, at the Nihon Seinen-kan.

Several chamber music performances of outstanding merit are among the concerts of the week. The Tokyo Piano Trio will play Mozart's B flat major, Haydn's C major, and Smetana's G minor trios in its fourth concert at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Monday, November 16.

Mrs. Eta Harich-Schneider, piano, and members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will offer Beethoven's Septet, Haydn's Flute, Piano, and Harp Trio, and Mozart's "Trout" Quintet, at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Monday, November 16.

Professor Arnold Bauer, bass, is sponsoring a vocal and chamber music program at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 17, with the assistance of Mrs. Eta Harich-Schneider, piano; Professor Helmut Fellmer, piano; Professor August Junker, violin; Naohiro Fukui, violin and viola; Masashi Nakajima, cello, and Miss Yasuko Suzuki, soprano. Among the works to be offered are Bach's Cantata No. 140; Mozart's Piano Trio A major; Handel's Violin Sonata in G minor; lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Richard Strauss, and opera selections by Verdi.

As many as three vocal recitals are scheduled on the evening of Friday, November 20. Ryohei Miyamoto, a baritone from the late Yoji Otaguro's studio, who distinguished himself in the 9th National Musical Concours of 1940, will be heard in his first recital of German, French, and Japanese works, from 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. He will be assisted at the piano by Miss Yoshiko Takahashi.

Miss Atsuko Ohara, accompanied at the piano by Masahiro Tsuchikawa, will sing German songs and lieder by Mozart, Schumann, Brahms, and Richard Strauss, and Japanese songs by Yasuki Hirai, Koscak Yamada, and Kiyoshi Nobutoki, from 7 p.m., at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium.

Performances of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, by Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin, and Miss Yasuko Tani, piano; Schumann's Symphonic Studies, by Urimaru Nobechi, piano; and Japanese and Italian songs, by Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto are the outstanding items on the program of the 25th Welfare Culture Concert sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 1 and 5:30 p.m., Saturday, November 21.

Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony in C major is the outstanding item on the program of the Keio Wagner Society Symphony Orchestra's 69th periodical concert which will be held under the baton of Shojiro Kikuchi, from 2 p.m., Sunday, November 22, at the Keio University Grand Auditorium, at Mita. The Wagner Society Chorus, conducted by Fumio Umehara, will be heard in Schubert's "Deutsche Messe" and other selections.

Under the auspices of the National Music Association, the 16th National Chorus Contest will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from noon Monday, November 23, with the participation of eight male, five female, and nine mixed chorus groups. The event is backed by the Education Ministry, the Information Board, the Prefecture and Municipality of Tokyo, the Central Federation of Japanese Culture, and the Japan Musical Culture Association.

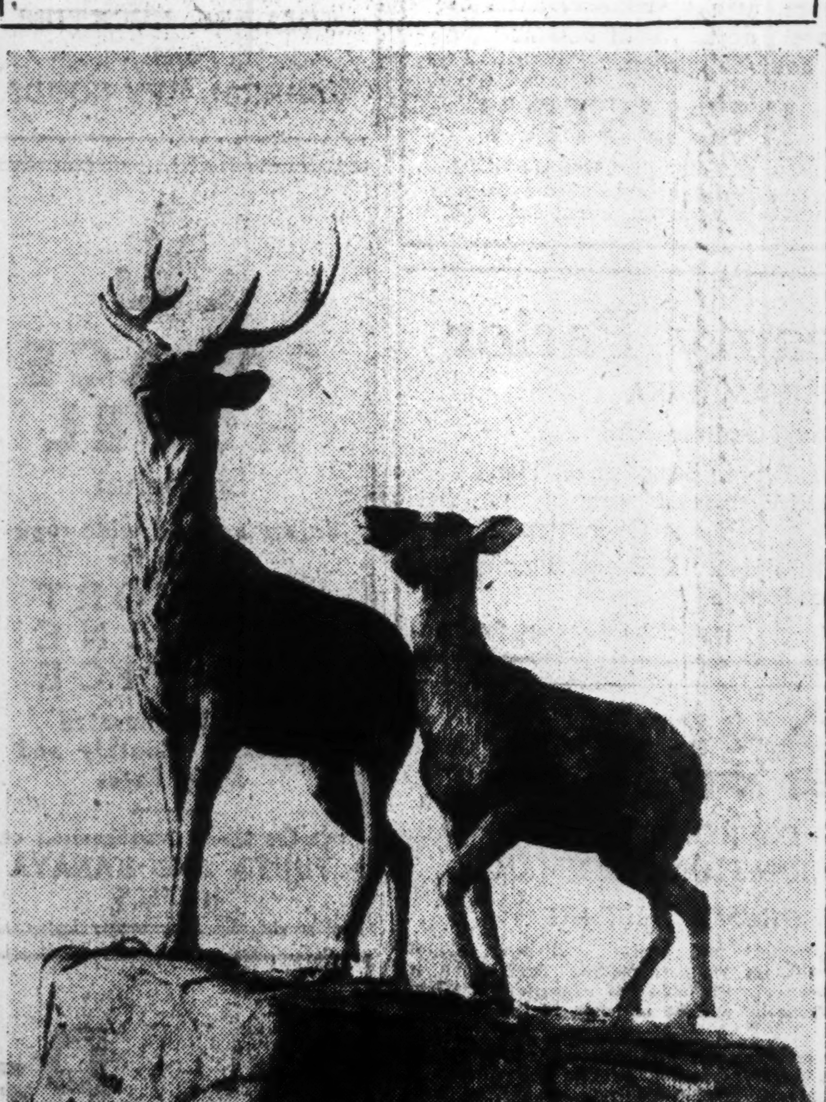
Joseph Rosenstock, piano, will appear with the Tokyo Quartet composed of former New Symphony Orchestra members Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, first violin; Toyotsugu Terada, second violin; Hideo Tanaka, viola; Tsunesada Tachibana, cello), for their first program at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Monday, November 23. The program includes Beethoven's String Quartet in C minor, Opus 18 No. 4; Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor, K. V. 478, and Brahms' Piano Quintet in F minor, Opus 34.

A lieder and song recital will be given by Madam Nora Suzuki, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 24, at the Gunjin Kaikan. Assisted at the piano by Miss Haruko Fujita, she will sing selections by Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Wolf, Bruch, Reger, Richard Strauss, Tchaikovski, Moussorgski, and Koscak Yamada.

A first performance in this country of Arthur Honegger's "Horace Victorieux" marking the noted Swiss composer's 50th birthday anniversary will be given at the fourth (241st) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, November 25 and 26, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Kazuo Yamada will conduct the program which also contains his own symphonic poem, "So sang ein Juengling"; Beethoven's First Symphony in C major, and Prelude and Isolden's Liebestod from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin" will be given its first stage performance in Japan by the Yoshie Fujiwara Opera Company, which will hold its 16th presentation at the Kabuki Theater, between Saturday, November 28, and Monday, November 30, under the musical direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

Deer



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This is a wood-carving in which the grained wood is utilized with the greatest effect. Koun Takamura was born in Tokyo. When young he learned the art of carving from a wood sculptor, Koun Takamura (1827-1879) whose name he was later permitted to assume. During the early years of the Meiji era when art was at a low ebb, he continued to study the traditional art of wood-carving. On the founding of the Tokyo Fine Art School, he was appointed professor of wood-carving in recognition of his talent, and contributed greatly to the revival of this art. Among his disciples are many excellent wood-carvers. He held an important position among sculptors as a member of the Imperial Fine Art Academy and Artist to the Imperial Household. The example illustrated shows the highly skilled work of his later years.

(K.B.S. Photo)

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS

The Vocal Concours

The second half of the evening of November 4, was devoted entirely to the vocal contestants. There were eight candidates: Ba Kinki, Kami Sumiko, Miyosi Yuriko, Isikawa Yuki, Miyamoto Kikuko, Yajima Nobuko, Tomida Masamaki, Ishizuka Yasu. They had to sing a selection of songs and Arias from the following: R. Strauss (Serenade), Schubert (My Hermitage), Y. Hirai (On the Shore of Kuju-kuri ga Hama), K. Komatsu (On a Sand Dune); and Arias from "Der Freischutz" (Weber), "Madam Butterfly" Puccini), "Boheme" (Puccini), "Favorita" (Donizetti), "Lucrezia Borgia" (Donizetti), "Semiramide" (Rossini), "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) and "Martha" (Flotow).

The Vocal Concours was the least good of the three Concours (i.e. the pianoforte, the violin and the vocal). (One would like to dwell on the Composition Concours separately later.) However, although the average standard of the Vocal Concours was not so high as the other two sections of the Concours, there was one young girl (soprano) particularly distinguished herself with a very nice quality of singing voice and a fine sense of musicianship. Her method of voice production was good and natural, and there was a good influence of the Italian school of singing to be discerned in her delivery of "cantilena".

Alexandre Moguilewsky

There was a violin recital at the Hibiya Public Hall on November 9. The eminent violinist selected the following program:— Veracini-Sonata in E minor; Haendel "Arioso," Two Rondos (C and G major, the latter arranged by Kreisler) by Mozart, "The Prophet Bird" (Schumann-Auer); Mendelssohn Concerto in E minor, Op. 64; "Berceuse" and "Troika" (Tschaikowsky-Hartmann), "Waltz" from the Ballet "Raymonda" (Glazounov Pogojev), and Liszt's "Love's Dream" (Achron) and "Hungarian Rhapsody" in D minor (first performance in this country).

The program opened with the Veracini-Sonata. It is strange that this beautiful Sonata is not more often played by violinists in their recitals. The most impressive occasion was when another prominent violinist played this same Sonata (without the Ritornello) sometime ago in Europe, but after listening to Mr. Moguilewsky, one did not quite know which to choose. He played the Sonata with a simple style and an eagerness of tone that were so befitting to this patrician work. He brought out all the pathos, the stateliness and the ardor without overemphasis. Haendel's "Arioso" followed in the same vein. In this, as well as in the Veracini-Sonata, the phrasing and the purity of tone were remarkable that they would serve as fine models to the numerous aspirants.

In Mendelssohn Concerto, although one might not have always agreed with everything Mr. Moguilewsky did, but one listened admiringly to such masterly playing and technical proficiency. There were several "first performance pieces," among which the most notable one was Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" in D minor (discovered by Jeno Hubay amidst Liszt's manuscripts and most probably the only work written originally for the violin by this great pianist-composer). The point of interest in this particular composition is that Liszt followed the original folksong melodies without elaborating too much with his own fancies. "Rondo" in C major (though perhaps not so popular as the one in G major, arranged by Kreisler) seems to have a more Mozartian intimacy and freedom of lyricism than the clear-cut G major Rondo. Tschaikowsky's "Berceuse" and "Troika" were played with a charm peculiarly his own. Not particularly distinguishing melodies by Glazounov-Pogojev and Liszt "Love's Dream" were given passing interest by the ease of the execution and the veteran presentation of his playing.

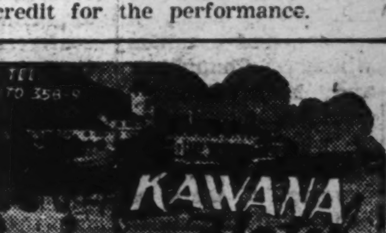
Throughout the whole program, he played on a beautiful Amati and for some unaccountable reason, the tone of the violin seemed to have gained a certain youthful freshness and the dark quality of tone (which was always associated with this instrument) disappeared. He is a violinist who could capture one's attention by playing so dry a thing as a pedagogic Etude; and he could endow almost any music with brilliance and charm, and whether these qualities become it or not, one listens with admiration and entrancement. His warm, expressive, piquant tone together with a rather volatile style of playing lends themselves much to the enchantment of his interpretation. Soloists, like poets, are born and not made, and Mr. Moguilewsky is one of those few favored ones. The evening was more than enjoyable. At the end, he gracefully conceded to an encore, "Elegie" by Melartin. Alexis Abaza at the piano accompanied him loyally.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra and Joseph Rosenstock, with Sonoko Inouye.

The program was as follows: Choreographic Symphony, "Maria Magdalena" by Koscak Yamada; Piano Concerto, No. 1 in E flat major, by Liszt; and Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Op. 68.

Yamada's Choreographic Symphony,—"Maria Magdalena" would, most probably, serve as a very suitable musical background for a ballet, but heard alone as a concert piece, it was not quite satisfactory. The instrumentation is skillful enough, but the work as a whole is not very consistent and lacks in definiteness. The Liszt Piano Concerto was played by a talented pianist, Sonoko Inoue, with a rather rigid style of playing: although, in the "quasi adagio," she seemed to regain her own self again for a moment, but she soon fell back to that listless way of playing again with hardly any contrast in tone-coloring and tempo modifications. She was certainly not at her best.

The event of the evening was the Brahms-Symphony, No. 1 in C minor. The orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock never played better. That was an orchestral performance; there was a coherence not only in the playing of the orchestra, but between the conductor and the orchestra. The ensemble and teamwork was very good indeed, though in detail there was still much to be desired. The strings, especially the first violins, improved noticeably in quality. The woodwind and the horns, unfortunately, were not up to the same standard, either in intonation or tone-quality, though the flute was generally good, but rather on the delicate side. Until the most powerful and dramatic finale was reached and the last C held on the fermata, the orchestra succeeded in holding one's attention on the thought of this majestic work, which was a great credit for the performance.



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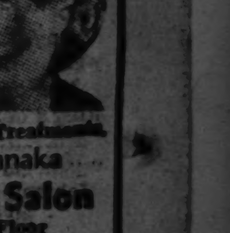

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INDEX OF TURNOVERS OF STOCKS ON RISE

Prices of Electric, Gas and Mechanic Industrials Show Remarkable Gains

Reflecting the mounting demand among the investing public for stocks in anticipation of a broad expansion of our industries, the Tokyo Stock Exchange is displaying an uninterrupted scene of activity during the past few months, and prices of various industrials are steadily rising, as a consequence of which the index figures of daily turnovers are also rising, observes the Nippon Sangyo.

According to investigations conducted by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the total index figure of stock prices in October this year shows a gain of 5.8 per cent over the preceding month when it stood at 193.9. This means that the Tokyo Stock Exchange registered the highest index figure of stock prices in October this year.

As compared with the preceding month, electric and gas industrials scored in October a gain of 14.8 per cent on an average, metallic industrials 4.9 per cent, and mechanic industrials 8.4 per cent. On the contrary, exchange stocks show a decline of 3.8 per cent on an average.

Previous Records Broken

Index figures of turnovers and of funds in circulation for stock transactions, show remarkable gains of 33.4 per cent and 41.1 per cent respectively as compared with the preceding month, both of which break previous records of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. All this seems to have been accelerated by the continuous advances of wartime industrials and the corresponding increase in their turnovers.

It deserves notice, however, that prices of prime issues turned easier in October, as compared with the preceding month, due to the fact that speculative elements have been noticeably slighted of late. Again, the remarkable rise in prices of stocks brought about a decline of 0.17 per cent as compared with the preceding month.

The following list shows the total index figures of stock prices in October in comparison with those for the preceding month and average yields of profit dividends (figures marked* (represent losses):

Classified Industry	Index Figure in October	Gain or Loss	Average Yield of Profit Dividend
Traffic	159.6	1.6	5.29
Elec. & Gas	239.6	14.8	5.20
Mining	135.8	*0.5	5.65
Manufacturing	156.8	5.9	5.52
Fiber	90.2	1.8	6.06
Metallic	185.4	4.9	6.23
Mechanical	227.5	8.4	4.71
Chemical	114.9	2.5	6.21
Foodstuff	144.6	2.0	5.38
Ceramic	85.3	*1.6	5.72
Agr. & Fishing	471.0	3.4	5.51
Commercial	71.3	1.4	6.69
Banking	216.1	2.0	4.80
Exchanges	103.9	*3.8	4.66
Total Index of Prices	205.1	5.8	5.42
Index of Turnovers	371.9	33.4	—
Index of funds in circulation	762.8	41.1	—
Index of prices of Prime Issues	107.2	*2.9	—

Profiles

(Continued From Page 6)

policies concerning her ever exigent foreign relationships, policies governing her interal and external financial structure, policies controlling the dissemination of information. These are a part of that framework which constitutes the nation, requiring the most prudent and the the most scrupulous of control. And it is to these three men among others that her people look for solution.

China Silk Filatures Move

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 14.—Chinese-owned silk filatures in Shanghai have started a large-scale exodus into peace areas further inland where raw materials are better available. Soochow and Wusih particularly are beginning to hum with the activities of industrial production.

Reconstruction in Kwangtung

C.P.S.

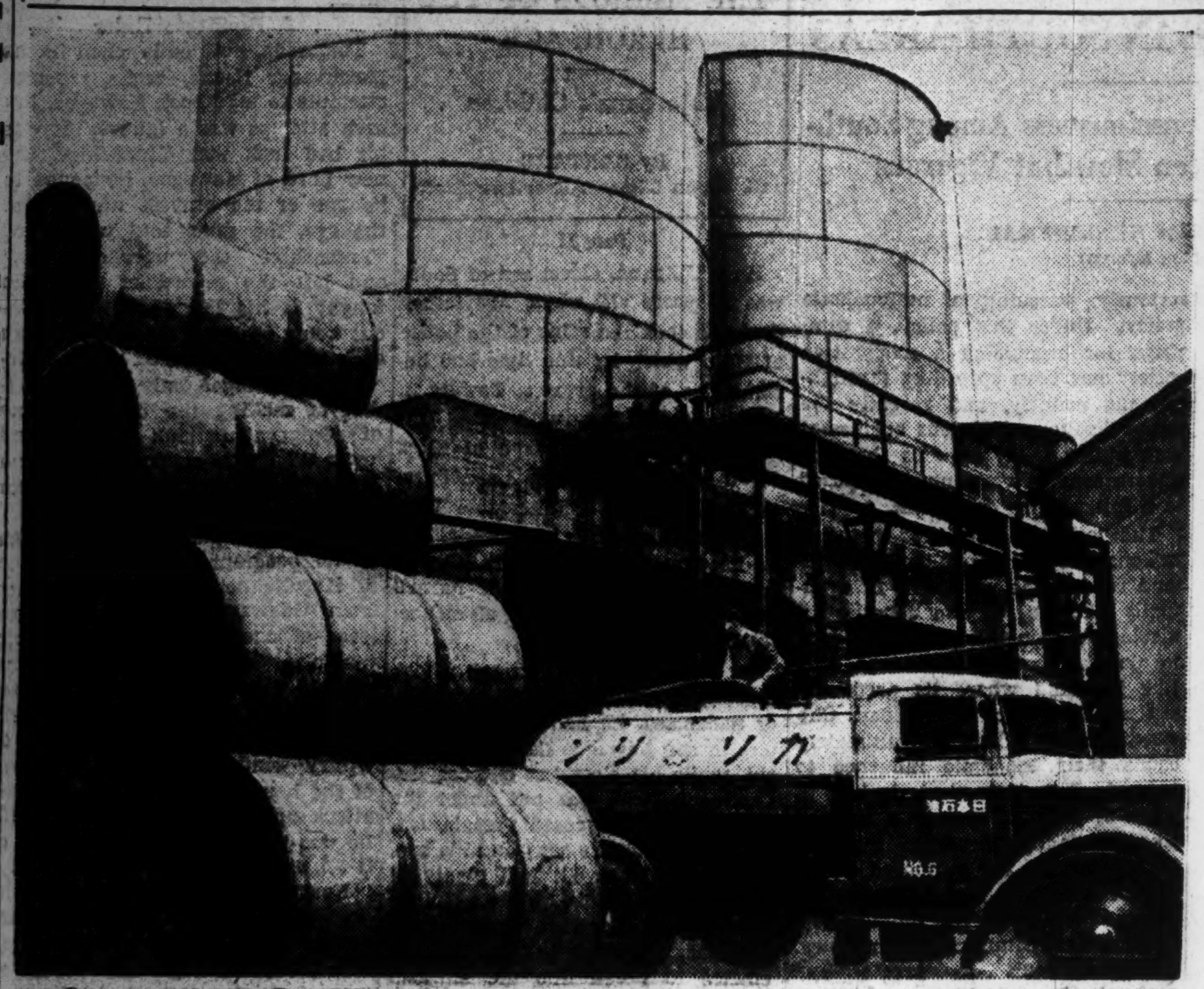
CANTON, November 14.—A three-year plan for the reconstruction of Kwangtung Province has been evolved by the Reconstruction Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. The project envisages revolutionary changes in the scope and methods of reconstructive activities, especially in industry, agriculture and afforestation.

Affects Old Fapi

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, November 14.—The total withdrawal of old notes will be effected in the province of Chekiang within the period of November 1 to 30 as in other places, according to orders of the Ministry of Finance.

For Motorized Warfare



Drum cans and tanks filled with gasoline here serve a not entirely prosaic study in cylinders when it is remembered that their contents are frequently likened to the life blood of a warring nation. Before the war Japan had to import the precious liquid from the United States in order to cover its growing need for self-defense but now the vast oil resources of the south have entirely dispelled any anxiety as to its supply for a protracted war. Given the engineering skill and up-to-date equipment of the Japanese, the hitherto untapped resources will continue to quicken the rhythm of Japan's fighting machine.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

GAINS REGISTERED ON STOCK MARKET

Bullish Atmosphere Predominates Spot Market—Short-Term Generally Steady

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to register a long list of gains yesterday in spite of the half-day session.

The long-term section was astir with the ceaseless demand of the investing public. For instance, Japan Munitions Industrial went forward ¥2.90. Hakodate Shipbuilding and Kotobuki Heavy Industrial ¥2.80 each, Nichiro Fishery ¥2.50 and its new ¥1.40, Okamoto Iron Works ¥2.30, Japan Sand Iron and Toa Tobacco, new ¥2.10 each, Japan Precision Machinery ¥1.70, N.Y.K., new ¥1.40, Manchou Tobacco and Japan Metallurgical Industrial ¥1.30 each.

The short-term section was steady as a whole, for Nichiro Fishery rallied ¥3.40 and Japan Fishery, new ¥1.00.

The spot market was invariably busy with a bullish atmosphere predominating the floor. Japan Stainless Steel stepped up ¥2.40, Japan-China Coal Industrial and its new ¥2.00 each, Koito Iron Works ¥1.70, Japan Aerifiers, Tokyo Mechanic Industrial, Mitsui Bussan and Japan Pulp ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Delivery — Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	144.8	142.5	142.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	90.8	....	89.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	78.1	77.2	77.4
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	81.2	81.7	82.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.5	100.2	100.7
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	83.2	83.2	84.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	111.9	111.9	113.4
Manchou Tobacco (35)	98.9	99.4	99.9

Second Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
N. Y. K. (50)	101.8	103.0	103.4
O. S. K. (50)	96.2	98.0	97.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	76.1	76.4	76.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.2	—	67.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.5	103.1	104.0

Third Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	115.0	114.6	115.3
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	147.9	147.8	148.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.2	69.4	69.9
Japan Beer (50)	....	115.3	....
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	46.7	47.0
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	50.6	51.5	51.9
Asahi Glass (50)	128.5	126.9	127.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	118.8	9.4	8.3	118.6
N. Y. K., old	102.4	2.8	1.5	102.5
Do, new	87.4	8.1	6.7	87.9
Kanebo Spinning	145.1	5.2	4.5	145.0
Do. new	88.2	8.9	7.5	88.5
Teikoku Rayon, new	77.4	7.5	5.9	77.2
Osaka Stock, new	72.4	4.2	2.2	73.5
Japan Steel Tube	74.6	4.7	4.0	74.4
Japan Oil	81.7	1.8	1.3	81.6
S. M. R.	73.6	3.7	3.6	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	98.2	9.4	8.7	99.4
Hokkaido Coal	78.5	8.7	8.5	78.7
Toyo Rayon, new	62.0	2.1	2.0	62.1
Hitachi Iron Works	92.9	3.5	2.9	93.5
Kokura Iron Works	56.9	6.9	6.6	56.9
Japan Beer, new	57.0	7.0	6.9	57.0
Nichiro Fishery	77.4	8.9	7.4	78.9
Japan Fishery, new	45.9	6.9	5.9	46.9
Japan Sugar, new	73.5	3.9	3.5	73.9
Ensuiko Sugar	65.0	5.0	4.8	64.8
Japan Mining	62.1	2.1	2.0	62.0
Manchou Ind.	62.4	2.6	2.5	62.5

Bill Clearings

November 14

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	275,847	111,288
Balance	43,405	11,791

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	118.60	—0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	87.90	=0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	88.50	—0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

P.I. LEADS S. REGIONS IN BREEDING HORSES

Well-Known 'Philippine Ponies' Suitable for Use in Mountainous Areas

Horse breeding in the Philippines forms one of the features of the live-stock raising industry of the southern regions. This is a matter worthy of notice because horses are useful not only for military purposes but also for farming and transportation. Thus observes the latest issue of the Kokusei Graph, commenting on horse breeding in the Philippines.

The table to follow, given by the periodical, shows the important position the Philippine Islands occupy in the horse breeding industry in various regions of the south:

Country	Number of horses per 1,000 hectares	Number of horses per 1,000 people
Philippine Islands	164	31.6
French Indo-China	—	3.1
Thailand	42	25.9
Malay Peninsula	—	0.1
Burma	6	3.0
East Indies	67	11.5

(Under the old regime)

The total number of horses in the East Indies under the old regime was about 700,000, which was followed by the 374,000 of Thailand.

As shown in the table below, the number of horses in the Philippines is increasing year after year (taking 100 as the index for 1928)

	Number of horses	Index
1928	338,480	100
1929	341,169	102
1930	344,448	103
1931	319,421	96
1932	337,669	101
1933	361,920	109
1934	381,297	114
1935	400,700	120
1936	420,904	126
1937	473,014	142
1938	504,967	151

Of course, it is not the number of horses only that is steadily increasing. Cows, Indian buffaloes, and hogs in that country are also growing larger in number.

Horses of the Philippine Islands are well known as the "Philippine ponies." Originally of Arab stock, they were brought to the Philippines prior to the occupation of the islands by Spain. They are short in stature, but have strong limbs with hard hoofs, and are clever and easy of training.

Useful in Mountain Regions

They are most suitable for use in mountainous regions and in thickly wooded land. Their merits as military mounts, however, are a question.

Several attempts were made in the past to improve their breed by the Spanish government by importing the Mexican and Chinese breeds. Since the conquest of the islands by the United States, the American authorities on the islands made occasional efforts to improve Philippine ponies by crossing them with Kentucky horses and thoroughbreds. Prior to the outbreak of the first Great War, Australian horses were also imported for the same purpose.

The following table shows the number of foreign breeds imported into the islands in the past:

Year	From Australia	From United States	Total (including those from other countries)
1930	3	—	41
1931	2	—	2
1932	27	—	31
1933	19	17	37
1934	10	4	14
1935	10	3	16
1936	55	14	71
1937	217	8	252
1938	133	102	238

Sixty-four per cent of all the horses in the Philippines are in Luzon and the rest scattered on other islands as follows:

Name of Island	1936	1937	1938
Luzon	263,843	306,162	323,134
Mindanao	39,812	50,458	56,979
Negros	24,418	27,859	27,222
Pina	4,669	5,919	6,940
(Total for the Philippine Islands)	400,700	473,014	504,967

STRONG PRICES KEPT BY RAW SILK SPOTS

Bullish Sentiment Back on Yokohama Market as Record Quotations Registered

Reflecting the conservative marketing and the remarkable revival of a bullish sentiment, raw silk spots in Yokohama are now attracting speculative dealers, ever ready to bid for deliveries three or four months hence, and it is but natural that prices should go on rising steadily, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Bespeaking this, the spot market in Yokohama registered the following quotations toward the evening of November 12:

(Per 100 kin)

Brand	Standard D grade	Official price for national use	Difference in price
White 14 D grade	¥1,580.00	1,499.20	80.80
White 21 intermediate grade	1,510.00	1,440.00	70.00
Yellow 21 intermediate grade	1,500.00	1,408.00	92.00

Thus it will be found that the quotations on the spot market in Yokohama stood higher than the official prices for national use (sale prices of the Raw Silk Control Corporation) by from ¥70.00 to ¥90.00, and that these quotations have broken the record quotations previously registered by the Raw Silk Control Corporation.

This spectacular rise in quotations seems to have been caused by the perceptible decrease in production and the ever-increasing demand for silk all over the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by reason of the merits peculiar to it, and it is expected that the market will keep up a bullish atmosphere.

AXIS BETTERS ALLIES IN ALUMINUM OUTPUT

Germany and Regions Under Its Control Produce More Than 50% of World Supply

Every nation in the world is doing its best to increase its production of aluminum whose supply in abundance is indispensable to the successful prosecution of military operations. This accounts for the present war, says the latest issue of the Kokusei Graph.

At the end of the first Great War, continues the Kokusei Graph, the production of aluminum in some of the belligerent countries, was three times as large as it had been in pre-war days. The increase was not so remarkable in the cases of Italy, France, and Britain. On the whole, the total quantity of its production was not very great, as can be seen from the following table:

Country	1914 —(In tons)—	1915
Germany, Austria, and Switzerland	15,000	31,500
Italy	10,000	10,200
Britain	7,400	8,100
France	10,000	10,200
United States	20,900	58,100
Canada	5,900	15,000

The figures given above represent almost the total production of aluminum in those days. In other words, the total production of aluminum during the time of the first Great War was about 69,000 tons, which covers only one tenth of the total production of this valuable metal in 1939 which was in excess of 675,000 tons.

World Production Up

In the 10 years ending 1939, the production of aluminum in the world increased by 150 per cent. In the case of Germany, the production grew from 30,000 tons to 200,000 tons. In 1938 Germany produced more aluminum than the United States. Production in the Soviet Union is smaller than that in Germany, Canada and the United States. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that it produced 60,000 tons as against the 855 tons in 1932.

The world has thus made a remarkable progress in the aluminum industry, the total production in 1942 reaching 1,000,000 tons. The figure seems to be rapidly coming up to 2,000,000 tons this year.

Japan has under its control the East Indies and the Malay Peninsula which are among the important aluminum producing countries in the world. Even prior to the occupation of those regions, Japan's position as an aluminum producing nation was high. In the present article, however, Japan is excluded from the list of the objects of our study.

In 1939, the Axis powers and the regions under their control produced 51 per cent of the total output of aluminum in the world, as against the 37 per cent by the United States, Britain, and Canada. (Japan's production was not in that of the Axis powers.)

Making Utmost Efforts

Since the beginning of this year, all the belligerent nations have been exercising their utmost efforts to augment their production of aluminum.

The production of aluminum by the Axis powers in Europe since January last is larger by 457,000 tons as compared with their production during the same period of time in 1939, while the United States, Britain, and Canada have produced 657,000 tons more than their production during the corresponding period of 1939.

The figures, however, are taken from the official statistics of Britain. Therefore, we have reason to believe that Germany's production is much larger.

The Soviet Union produced 65,000 tons of aluminum in 1941. But, it has lost the aluminum producing centers on the banks of the Dnieper. Therefore, its position may have become rather bad in connection with the aluminum industry.

In 1938, the European powers occupied 57 per cent of the bauxite mines of the world. Due to the loss of the East Indies and the Malay Peninsula, the Allied nations have only 29 per cent of the bauxite ores under their control.

The Axis powers now occupy a much better position in respect of aluminum than the Allied nations.

Fu Inspects Pacification Work

C.P.S.

KASHING, November 14.—Fu Shih-yueh, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Director of the Chekiang office of the Rural Pacification Commission, inspected the rural pacification work at Pingha.

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

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BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Britain Under Exigencies of War Fast Losing Grip On Traditional Policy of Sound Finance—Taxes Climbing Without End

It was in the fiscal year of 1937-1938 that British finance fell into figures in the red, when the Government, deviating from its traditional policy of sound finance under the crying need of the moment, launched on armament expansion. The revenue for that year was £872,500,000 as against an expenditure of £908,700,000, showing a deficit of only £36,200,000, but the deficit for 1938-1939 increased to more than £140,000,000 at a bound due to the expenditure mounting up to £1,068,100,000 against £927,200,000 in revenue. In 1939-1940 in which Britain plunged into war with Germany, the expenditure swelled up to £1,821,000,000, more than double that for the year of 1937-1938, as against £1,049,200,000 in revenue, resulting in a red balance of £771,800,000.

For the fiscal year of 1940-1941 in which the war entered on its second year, against a revenue of £1,409,000,000, the actual expenditure soared to £3,884,300,000, thereby bringing the deficit finance up to £2,475,400,000. Expenditure for the last fiscal year (1941-1942) further expanded to £4,776,000,000 and the red figures reached £2,702,000,000.

According to the original estimates for the current fiscal year of 1942-1943, the expenditure was to be £5,286,000,000 and the revenue £2,550,000,000, with £2,786,000,000 to be accounted for by deficit-covering instruments. On account of the supplementary estimates for war expenses, however, which passed both Houses in September, even though no further supplementary estimates are taken into account, the expenditure will amount to £5,200,000,000 and the deficit to £3,800,000,000.

All this cannot but cause heavier accumulations of national debts.

Loans Increase

National loans in Britain as at the end of March, 1939, totalled £7,247,000,000 the rate of increase in prewar days having been rather low. In the year 1939-1940, when Britain opened hostilities, however, the national debt was increased by £767,000,000, making the total in excess of £8,000,000,000. The increase in national loans during the year of 1940-1941 was estimated at £2,480,000,000 and consequently the total national loans amounted to £10,400,000,000. In less than eighteen months since that time, or at the end of August last, however, the national debt aggregated £15,200,000,000 involving an increase of nearly £5,000,000,000.

Thus "sound finance" is nothing but a dream of the past for Britain, which has been obliged to have recourse to revenue from the public or to bond flotations for 60 per cent of the war expenses since the outbreak of the present war.

Accompanying the issues of national loans, the efforts exercised by the Government for increased taxation have by no means been negligible, particularly since the outbreak of the current war.

Budget Climbs

The British Parliament on September 1, 1939, on the outbreak of the war, approved military expenditure to the amount of £500,000,000, which raised the total estimates for 1939-1940 to £1,933,000,000. In order to meet this emergency outlay, the British Government on September 27 laid before Parliament an increased taxation bill involving additional £107,000,000 for the same year and £226,000,000 for the following year, which were immediately passed.

In 1940, the budget for the second year of war (1940-1941) was compiled. The estimates in question involved a total expenditure of £2,666,000,000 including national defense expenses of £2,000,000,000, and the deficit amounted to as much as £1,432,000,000. Nevertheless, the increase in taxes was only £101,000,000, reflecting the negative policy of the Chamberlain Government then in power.

With the advent of the Churchill Cabinet following the downfall of the Chamberlain Cabinet as a result of the German success in securing the hegemony of the European Continent in the early part of the same year, the new Government effected drastic amendments in the predecessor's financial policy, including among the rest a decided increase in taxes. The standard ratio for the income tax was raised from the former 7/6 per pound to 8/6.

Taxes Go Up

The excess profit tax and the inheritance tax were revised, indirect taxes raised and the luzuries tax newly instituted. By virtue of this increase in taxation, an additional revenue of £239,000,000 per year was obtained, but because the decision was taken in the latter part of July, the actual revenue from this source after July of the fiscal year of 1940-1941 was no more than £126,000,000 and the deficit, on the other hand, increased from £1,400,000,000 as originally estimated in April to over £2,100,000,000.

On October 21, 1940, the purchase tax was inaugurated as a source of revenue to look after supplementary estimates, amounting to £1,000,000,000, which had been introduced on October 15. The revenue from this tax, however, was no more than £40,000,000 for the year of 1940-1941 and £110,000,000 for 1941-1942.

In compiling the budget for the fiscal year of 1941-1942, the Government again introduced an increased taxation bill involving £250,000,000. The special feature of this bill was the adoption of a compulsory savings plan and an increase in direct taxes, making it possible to grade the rates of income tax up to 50 per cent according to the amounts of income.

Indirect Taxes Affected

In the compilation of estimates for 1942-1943, an increase in taxation amounting to £150,000,000 was taken into account, this time with indirect taxes as the source of revenue. The main items which are amenable to the tax increase are tobacco, beer, whisky and other alcoholic beverages, which have been amenable whenever indirect taxes were raised since the beginning of the war, the Government intending to derive an additional revenue of £42,000,000 from this increase. The rate of amusement tax was raised to 100 per cent and the purchase tax on cotton goods, lace, toilet articles and furs from 33 per cent to 66 per cent. These taxes, combined into a luxuries tax, are expected to yield an additional £10,000,000 to the exchequer.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1942

Philippines' Erstwhile Commonwealth Day

The Americans will probably stage a veritable propaganda field day today on the question of the Philippines, for today happens to be the Philippines' erstwhile Commonwealth Day. It is possible to anticipate accurately enough the line of argument which the Americans will pursue, for there is only one thing which they can say and which they have in fact been saying right along. It is to the effect that the Filipinos should resist the inevitable new order of things in East Asia, that they should try to turn back the hands of the clock and attempt to support the return of American overlordship over them, for then in good time when the Americans see fit they will grant the Filipinos independence.

How asinine this argument is should be obvious enough. Even an American President, McKinley, once said in trying to excuse the American seizure of the Philippines that "the march of events rules and overrules human action." The same axiom holds good today. With Anglo-American power driven helter-skelter from all East Asia, there can be no possibility of the return of American rule to the Philippines even if the Filipinos so wished, which of course they do not. With the tide of events surging forward toward the renaissance and regeneration of all Asiatic nations along the lines of their true national destinies, there can be no return of any portion of East Asia to alien domination no matter how much independence these ousted alien rulers hollowly promise for some distant future. The march of events has ruled and overruled inexorably that the Philippines will never again be under the American yoke despite all American propaganda to the contrary.

The arguments which the Americans have been advancing to the effect that the Philippines would be given their independence if they would only return to American rule is, of course, ridiculously contradictory and inconsistent. How can a return to slavery under the Americans be a step toward independence? Is it not the overthrow of American power which has been the real forward step toward the goal of a true Philippine nationality? Why should the Filipinos give up what they have already gained in exchange for mere unsubstantiated promises from the Americans?

To be sure, under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act the Americans granted the Philippines a "Commonwealth" form of government which was nominally labelled as a transition step toward independence. But whether the Commonwealth Government would have ever led to real independence is to be seriously doubted. A close analysis of the actual steps which the American authorities had been taking in their dealings with the Philippine Commonwealth can lead only to the one conclusion that true independence would have been impossible under this arrangement.

No real steps were taken to make Philippine economy self-sufficing, with the result that the Philippines would have been forced to remain forever in economic vassalage to American capitalism. No real steps were taken to awaken in the Filipinos the realization of the value of their own spiritual and cultural heritage, and without a consciousness of their own indigenous culture the Filipinos would have remained forever spiritually slaves bound under the spell of the tinsel American materialistic civilization. And in response to this obvious situation, there were countless Americans who felt no hesitation in urging that the United States could never really relinquish control over the Philippines, especially as there existed the convenient pretext of the alleged Japanese menace which could be invoked as a bogey.

Fortunately, however, under the new regime which now exists in the Philippines, the actual conditions are rapidly being remedied in a most revolutionary manner. The success of this new policy can be gauged from the revelations made by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, whose comments appear elsewhere in the columns of this paper. As a matter of fact, far more has been done in the recent few months of Japanese guidance to prepare the Philippines in a practical way for true freedom than in all the decades of American rule with its empty promises of future independence and its tricky hoax of a Commonwealth "autonomy."

Although the actual situation is thus changing, a tragedy exists in the fact that there are still some sycophantic politicians being held hostage in exile in America who have forgotten their Filipino blood so far as to act as puppets of the Americans. Some of these traitors will be speaking today in Washington, pretending to represent the Philippines. But a comparison of what they will be saying at Washington with what is actually taking place in the Philippines will reveal clearly how little these men represent the real Philippine nation.

What the true Filipino patriots really think can be judged from the declarations of General Emilio Aguinaldo. In his personal memoirs, whipped into narrative form by the pen of his own daughter, and disclosed to the world for the first time by the Japan Times Advertiser which published them in serial form recently, the great national hero of the Philippines points out how often the Filipinos have been betrayed and exploited by the Americans. This is not the place to review again the contents of General Aguinaldo's memoirs. Suffice it to point out just one episode which this patriot recalls from his personal experiences. It may be recalled that General Aguinaldo had, despite unbelievably great hardships and with unbelievably great bravery, led an almost successful war of independence against Spain in 1896 until he was sent into exile through treachery. Then with the commencement of the Spanish-American War, the Americans tried to utilize General Aguinaldo and the cause of Philippine independence as a tool to advance their own attack on the Spaniards, only to cast their Filipino allies aside once the American objectives had been attained.

The facts of the betrayal are these. Aguinaldo was brought back on board an American naval vessel to the Philippines from exile. He was urged by the Americans to resume his leadership over the independence movement, tacitly giving him their support. In the cause of Philippine independence, Aguinaldo and his associates then crushed Spanish power in the Philippines and formally established the independent Philippine Republic of which Aguinaldo was elected President. But now with Spanish power eliminated, the United States forced the Filipino army to withdraw from Manila and established American rule over the Philippines. When Aguinaldo protested that this was merely a change of masters and that the Filipinos wanted to retain the republic which they had already established, the United States replied with military force. The result was the Philippine Insurrection in which the Philippine Republic was crushed by American military power.

With this background, General Aguinaldo, like all true Filipino patriots, has hailed the Japanese overthrow of American power. He knows that the Americans are the enemies of Philippine independence, hiding with fine promises the fact that they had destroyed a nascent free Philippine nation and were constantly obstructing its resurrection. He knows that the Commonwealth and the American promises of independence were neither sincere nor practical. He knows that it is only Japan, the strongest Oriental nation with the longest tradition of independence, that can help and guide the Philippines to its true national destiny as an Oriental nation. Thus it is that he is urging all Filipinos to welcome and cooperate with the Japanese as neighbors and brothers.

On this day when the future of the Philippines is being made the center of attention, there can be no question as to who speaks with authority for the Philippine nation—Aguinaldo the herculean figure who ranks second only to the martyred Jose Rizal on the roll of the nation's heroes, or the runaway hirelings who fled their homeland with the scuttling Americans. Tested by a lifelong ordeal of blood and fire, Aguinaldo's devotion to the ideal of Philippine freedom is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the false pretensions of the professional politicos who have cultivated personal power and privilege by compromising with the Spanish and American overlords.

At a time like today when the Philippine nation stands poised on the threshold of a new life, when a step one way or another may decide whether it will be able to march straightway into the edifice of a glorious national destiny or whether it will be led astray by confusing voices from afar, it needs to discriminate clearly as to which is the voice of propaganda and which is the voice of experience and truth.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR SPURRED FREEDOM MOVE IN SOUTH AREAS

Development of National Consciousness Among Southern Inhabitants Has Been Slow but Vigorous

By The NAMPO KEIZAI KENKYU KAI
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

Part I

Since decades past, the countries of southern Asia have been striving to assert their initiative and their independence. They have been struggling to suppress not only Western domination, but they have been fighting to assert their race consciousness. With Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War some four decades ago, this movement, which had been grimly fomenting under the surface concord, received its first really great impetus. Gradually working up from that time, it finally received its greatest propulsion with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The progress of the war has given it not only its greatest encouragement but confidence in its realization.

Although the future of the movement is signally reassuring, one factor handicaps its steady progress—the inadequacy of the economic policies within these areas. The remedial measures for this encumbering factor must come from without the countries themselves, for adequate reparation cannot be effected by internal measures alone. The responsibility for relieving this pressure in the economic field, then, falls upon Japan, for she has taken upon herself the heavy task of leading the countries of East Asia into a sphere of co-prosperity.

However, in order to give a clear picture of this situation, it becomes necessary to retrace the history of the racial movement in each of the countries comprising southern Asia. The progress of the movement has ever been toward the establishment of an "Asia for the Asiatics;" this has been and ever will be the goal of the racial movement of the Asiatic races in the South. To give the reader a brief insight into the progress of its movement, this article gives a series of short, concise resumes of the racial and independence movements initiated in several of the countries of southern Asia.

Thailand

On June 24, 1932, a revolutionary movement was instigated in this country when a group of young military officers broke into the residence of the then Chief of Staff and forced him to call up the leading officers of the navy and army to request their participation in the revolution they were planning. Obtaining the assent of these officers, they announced the establishment of a new government. Thus a revolution was effected without loss of blood, and a constitutional monarchy was set up in the place of the old absolute monarchy. This uprising, however, could not be classified a real revolution, for, unlike the French revolution which was carried out by the common class—the merchants, the farmers and the ordinary citizens—this was but a minor coup d'etat instigated by a section of the upper class.

Nationalism in its true meaning at that time, was a thing foreign to Thailand. Obviously, the primary cause of the disruption in Thailand was the absence of a class of citizens around whom nationalistic movement might center—the backbone of the nation, the middle class. Eighty per cent of the population were destitute farmers living a hand-to-mouth existence.

As one of her policies for effecting the establishment of this class, Thailand is bringing severe pressure to bear upon the Chinese merchants in the country, for it is they who practically control the market of this country. The pressure so far has been considerably heavy. So heavy was the increase in the alien entry tax, a tax exacted upon entry into the country, that it has proved tantamount to the prohibition of immigration into the country. Aside from this measure, the Government has adopted a registration system, a trade-mark law, an accounting-law; it has created a heavy tax on sign-boards bearing words of language other than Thai. On every vocation and business it has imposed heavy restrictions.

A salient feature of Thai's national economy is its virtual absence of private capitalists; those who might possibly be classed among this group are the Chinese merchants and money-lenders. With the economic set-up existing as it does, there arises, therefore, the possibility of the exclusion of the Chinese merchants turning into an anti-capitalistic campaign. Immediately following the revolution, Luang Pradist introduced in the assembly of the people's representatives a bill for a law, ensuring the payment of a certain sum of money to individuals by the government or a cooperative organization. However, on the ground of the proposal's being too drastic, it was subsequently voted down. Pradist consequently exiled himself, but soon reinstated, he assumed the portfolio of finance. Since then though it has not gone so far as to adopt an anti-capitalistic policy, the government has been seriously pursuing a nationalistic policy. Under this policy, a campaign for organizing a cooperative society has been spreading throughout the country, and recently the nationalization of various businesses was initiated. It appears that the government is very much opposed to a laissez-faire capitalism.

The lack of correlation between nationalism and capitalism in Thailand reflects the possibility of eventually effecting in the country an ideological economic policy. There is no doubt, however, that in an area like Thailand where its predominant merchants are the resident Chinese, free capitalism will ultimately cause their economic influence to expand. This is particularly true in view of the fact that in a country like Thailand, where the majority of her citizens are composed of the farmer class, and where there is but meager possibility for the development of her manufacturing industry, it is difficult to create and maintain through liberal capitalism a middle class consisting of the farming group. Because her nationalism is not born from the bourgeoisie or from racial capital, she must lay her economic foundation step by step; she cannot achieve it at a single jump. It is for this reason that Thailand of necessity must take a course different from that which Western nationalism has been following.

The East Indies

The seeds of the national movement in the East Indies were planted by a young daughter of a native noble named Caltiny who establishing a small girls' school, inculcated in her pupils a strong national spirit. Although she died in 1903 at the age of 25, her cause lived after her, receiving considerable impetus with Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War.

Her great work was taken up by Dr. Usada who, in its interest, started a lecturing tour throughout Java in 1906. His efforts were mostly concentrated on influencing the European educated native intellectuals, who, dissatisfied with their miserable condition under Dutch rule as well as under pressure of Chinese merchants were the most eager to listen to his teachings. His efforts bore fruit, for in 1907, an Islam commercial league, whose objective it was to prevent exploitation by the Chinese merchants, was set up by the local calico-makers.

In the same year and subsequently in 1911, similar leagues were organized at Batavia and Boendenburg. These were consolidated six years later into the Islam League with a membership of 2,500,000, and became, no longer a mere commercial league, but a racial union. Of special note is the fact that it had at first no anti-Dutch aims, its sole design being against the Chinese merchants. The Indonesians who were thus being exploited by the Chinese merchants as well as Anglo-American capitalists sought to throw off the former's yoke, for, unlike the latter, the Chinese merchants were not only politically powerless, but in direct touch with the natives.

Their endeavors were favored during the last World War, for with the Netherlands East Indies Government, pursuing an appeasement policy towards its natives at that time, the league was able to make remarkable progress.

Prior to the start of the last World War, a new factor entered into the national movement in the East Indies. This element was communism, introduced by one native, who ultimately formed a democratic league known as the Indian Social Democratic League, which comprised about 20 unions of laborers including the railway-men's union, the largest union of laborers in the East Indies. Under pressure from the Netherlands authorities, however it was finally dissolved. In 1920, another Indonesian communistic party was organized by one of his followers, but it, too, met the same unfortunate end.

Owing not only to strong pressure from the Netherlands East Indies Government, but to the lack of opportunity for economic development, the leaders of the movement were forced to change their strategy, shifting to a legitimate political movement. They undertook, first of all, the unification of their front line; they then formed a great union known by its abbreviated name, Gapi.

The Way of Love

"The way I follow is comparable to the love of a parent toward his or her child or the devotion of a farmer to the land he cultivates. A parent brings up his or her child out of sheer love and never takes into account the expense needed for its upbringing. In case the child grows into a good-for-nothing man, it is all lost. Nor does a farmer cultivate his land ever minding the cost of labor and fertilizer spent thereon, which might be lost if the year turns out to be lean."

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun's Children

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part II

Hojo Ujitsuna, eldest son of Soun, was 32 years old when his father died and took the reins of the house of Hojo which by this time had become one of the greatest Powers in Kanto, competing with the two Uyesugis and the Kanryo of Koga for the honor of being Lord Paramout of Kanto. Yamanouchi Uyesugi, after the death of Akisada, had its headquarters at Hirai in Kozuke province, somewhat out of harm's way of the fast-rising and all menacing Hojo peril.

As for Ogigayatsu Uyesugi, whose master, Tomo-oki, was a grandson of Sadamasa, he had his headquarters in the Kawagoe Castle in Musashi, while his strongest outpost, the Castle of Yedo, was put under the guard of his supposed vassals, Ota Suketaka (Dokan's son) and his son, Sukesada. Tomo-oki had plenty of good reasons to dislike the nearness of Izu and Odawara whose lord, Ujitsuna, was ready to seize the first chance to break into the Musashi plain.

Sure enough, in 1524 when he was 37, Ujitsuna led his crack troops of Izu into Musashi, and after some fighting succeeded in capturing the Castle of Yedo. This campaign was but another example of the traditional Hojo strategy—a clever admixture of brave fighting and adroit diplomacy. The truth of the matter was that Tomo-oki was too dense to know that the two Otas who were the keepers of the Yedo Castle on his behalf had been in collusion with Odawara. This was not to be wondered at, if you only remembered how their grand sire, Ota Dokan, had been treated by Tomo-oki's grandfather, Sadamasa.

The Fall of Yedo

Tomo-oki, not suspecting any understanding between his supposed vassals and the enemy, came out as far as Shinagawa, and there put up some gallant fighting against the Hojo forces. A battle was fought upon the hills of Takanawa, and while this fight was waging there appeared on Tomo-oki's exposed flank a new Odawara unit advancing from Shibuya way. So Tomo-oki found himself well-nigh pinched between the two blades of the Hojo scissors. He ran for all his worth till he reached the Yedo Castle only to find its gates hermetically sealed against him and that the Otas stood confessed his enemy's allies.

Tomo-oki fled on to Itabashi, which was another Uyesugi sept on whose loyalty he had some claim. Here with the help of the Lord of Itabashi and his son, Tomo-oki staged a brave resistance against the Hojo pursuers. He was, however, soon overwhelmed. The Itabashi stronghold was smashed, and though Tomo-oki had barely succeeded in escaping back to Kawagoe, the Lord of Itabashi and his son, together with their many retainers perished in the fight.

So had fallen Yedo and all its adjacent strongholds into Ujitsuna's hands, and he took formal occupation of the historic Yedo Castle, and after assigning various yashiki to his trusted victorious generals, placing the Otas, father and son, in honorable posts in the castle, Ujitsuna made a triumphant return to Odawara.

Kawagoe Falls

The poor Tomo-oki could hardly reconcile himself to his recent ignominious defeat, especially to the loss of the Yedo Castile which was "the throat of Musashi," without which it was thought impossible to maintain the integrity of Kanto. Besides, how his ancestors under the green grass must be wroth with him! So he made many frantic efforts to recover Yedo, a long series of battles being fought between Yedo and Kawagoe, but each attempt of his proved not only fruitless but served to weaken his position. His men dwindled in number and morale, while his prestige as Lord of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi steadily waned in the estimate of Kanto daimyo till at last he metaphorically found "his bow-string broken and his arrows exhausted," and he died in April, 1537, cursing the Hojos with a terrible imprecation and calling upon his posterity never to rest till the enemy was downed.

Tomo-oki was succeeded by his 12-year-old son, Tomosada, who, assisted by his uncle, Tomoshige, was determined to take his father's revenge. While the mourning period for the deceased was hardly over, however, he was forestalled by Hojo Ujitsuna who launched a surprise attack on Kawagoe. In the pell-mell of the disastrous battle that followed, his uncle, Tomoshige, was taken prisoner, while the young Tomosada, unable to sustain Kawagoe, fled to Matsuyama which, next to Kawagoe, was the strongest of the nature-favored bulwarks in Musashi.

So did Kawagoe also fall, 13 years after Yedo, into the hands of the Hojos, and Ujitsuna placed it under the command of his famous son-in-law, Hojo Tsunashige of whom more anon.

A Profligate Ruler

Tomosada, now entrenched in the Matsuyama Castle, made repeated attempts to take back Kawagoe, but each attempt was a failure. It was his bad luck that Tsunashige, the new Lord of Kawagoe, happened to be one of the bravest warriors of the age, the same that was called "Tsunashige the unconquerable," and left the record of one who fought in his life 37 battles without being worsted once. Therefore each attempt Tomosada made to recapture Kawagoe only had the effect of making the historic name of Ogigayatsu sink lower and lower till it was counted among the lesser "local" feudatories of whom were a plenty in Kanto.

Meanwhile Yamanouchi, thanks to its geographical position, Hirai of Kozuke being at some distance from Odawara, enjoyed a longer lease of exemption from the Hojo tentacles than Ogigayatsu, but as the old proverb said, "the lips being torn off, the teeth were now exposed to the direct bitterness of wintry wind." Norifusa, the head of the house, made many a bootless attack upon Yedo and Kawagoe till he was thoroughly tired and sick of it all, and suddenly died in 1528.

Norifusa's son, Norimasa, as he grew up, became a wayward, arrogant ruler, given to debauchery and hard drinking. He "eschewed men of sterling character and courted the society of sychophants, toadeaters and frivolous women." One day, however, he awoke, as from a bad dream, to the full realization of the dire peril he was in at the hands of the Hojos. He had beheld with his own eyes how his kinsman's Kawagoe had passed into Hojo's hands and how it was being kept by one who had a formidable reputation; and now it required half an eye to see that Yamanouchi would be the next victim to be gobbled up if the Hojos were left to pursue unchecked their nefarious program.

A Solemn Vow

The prodigal, once awakened to his folly, rose and did a remarkable thing. He went to the Kashima Shrine in Hitachi province and registered a solemn prayer and determination. The document, still preserved in the shrine, breathes in very austere words the author's red-hot temper, supplicating the deities that he might live to win in this "holy war" he was now going to declare against the upstart Hojos who during the past half century had stolen the major parts of the territory which had belonged to the Uyesugis and their relatives. If he had failed in this campaign, with what face was he going to encounter his ancestors in the next world? And so on in the same fiery words of implacable revenge and hostility Norimasa made his vows before the Kashima Shrine, sacred unto the soul of Takeikazuchi on Kami, the Deity of Unconquerable Military Valor.

This document bears the date, June 1, Tenmen 11th year (1542). This year is pregnant with historic memories; it saw the birth of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, Nobunaga a lad of seven and Hideyoshi five, and the arrival of the first European, namely, the Portuguese Mendez Pinto, at Tanegashima with his famous arquebuse which was to make a revolution in the method of fighting in Japan.

It was in consequence of Norimasa's vows at the Kashima Shrine that the siege of Kawagoe was launched, culminating in the celebrated battle of 1546 in which the Uyesugis were finally overthrown and the supremacy of the Hojos definitely established in Kanto. It belongs, however, to a later chapter of the story of the Hojos, for Hojo Ujitsuna died just a year before the aforesaid vengeance was sworn at Kashima.

Ujitsuna died in July, 1541, in his 54th year, and his body was buried in the ground of Soun-ji at Hakone among the group of other famous Hojos. Ujitsuna was not only a brave warrior and a wise administrator, but a loyal-hearted subject of Nippon, noted for high reverence toward the Imperial Throne. On the occasion of the Coronation of the Emperor, Go-Nara Tenno, Ujitsuna contributed toward the expenses of the fete one thousand Koku of rice—an act of loyalty which was remembered by the Taisho Tenno who on November 10, 1915 was graciously pleased to confer on Ujitsuna the posthumous court rank of "Ju-San-Mi" (junior third rank).

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 11, dated November 12, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Feature articles: Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Regulations of the New Ministry, Japanese Generosity Appreciated, The Night Battle Off Savo. The First East Asia Writers' Convention, Father of Philippine Independence, 30,000 Athletes Get Together, A Symbol of Friendship, Can Japan Attack the U.S. Mainland? The True Meaning of Freedom, The American Elections, Co-Prosperity—Its Problems, and Trend of the War in Europe. The current edition is featured by a 4-page supplement under the title of "Japan Protests to U.S. and Canada on the Unfair Treatment of Japanese Subjects."

Profiles

Men of China

In the galaxy of China's renowned political leviathans are three luminescent figures. They are of that guiding forces which is today striving to shape a New China, the China of Tomorrow. Through their power under the National Government of China, through their endeavors under such organizations as the New National Movement and the Youth Movement, these three are exerting stringent efforts toward the construction of a consolidated and unified China. They are prominent men, each in his own way, in that stratum known as the intelligentsia and in the political sphere. Chu Min-i, Chou Fu-hai, Lin Pai-sheng—these are the men of today guiding the China of Tomorrow.

The first of these men is Chu Min-i, sincere, open, hearty. His contact with the Japanese has been long and intimate; for them he has a ready word and a cordial welcome. His first close touch with the Japanese occurred with his long sojourn in Japan, where he studied in the fields of medicine and pharmacology. His degree, Doctor of Pharmacology, he ultimately attained in France.

With the outbreak of the China Affair, he devoted his entire efforts toward the relief of needy sufferers and toward the organization and systemization of China's youth, aiding, in this manner, the work initated by Wang Ching-wei. Later he became the Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan, from whence he climbed to the post of Chinese Ambassador to Japan, to China's present Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Heads Cultural Movement

Besides his work in the political fields, he superintends China's great cultural movement, ardently devoting himself to its growth and its development. His task is a gravely important one, for its consequence lays its effect upon the War of Greater East Asia, which is but the framework of a greater, more crucial, ideological war.

He himself is an expert in "daikyokugen", that art of Chinese boxing which can at once be so useful and so hazardous. With his training in this sport as the basis for his plan, he instituted throughout the country the practise of mass calisthenics, which he himself performs as a part of his daily routine.

He is an ardent advocate of the nation's Youth. He is its leader and its supporter. Sympathizing with the Youth and its cause, loved by this body in turn, he bears its heavy burden upon his sturdy shoulders. A happy, carefree man, his drawing-room is ever filled with the happy, carefree laughter of China's men of tomorrow. He is the building light for the Young China of Tomorrow.

Finance Leader

The second of these men its Chou Fu-hai. Minister of Finance, he is one of the veteran leaders of China. His long years in affairs of the state has made him today one of the most popular and most loved of all her statesman.

Like Chu Min-i, he, too, received his education in Japan. Enrolling at the First Higher School, he later transferred to the Seventh Higher School. Entering from there the Kyoto Imperial University, he ultimately graduated from its Department of Economics.

Later becoming active in the national revolution of China, based upon the Three People's Principles, he worked zealously toward the establishment of consolidated China. It was the years of devotion to the cause of the revolution that ultimately enabled him to write his book on the Three People's Principles, discussing in detail its system and its theory.

Today, at forty-six, advocating the extirpation of the Chungking regime, he looms as one of the great driving forces of the new National Government of China.

Publicity Minister

The last of the three, Lin Paisheng, is the Publicity Minister of the Chinese National Government. He is a slim, keen-minded man, whose person is ever cool and immaculate. Vibrantly active, he has dedicated his entire life toward the welfare of the New National Movement.

At one time during his life, he was in charge of the "South China Daily" in Hongkong, in whose columns he repeatedly advocated peace as the country's only solution. More than once, for his outspoken opinions, he was attacked by Chungking's grim assassins. Once, critically wounded, he narrowly escaped from the Valley of the Shadows.

Like the two men, he, too, is striving for an organized China and a consolidated Greater East Asia. As the head of the Youth Movement and as the Minister of Publicity, his efforts have not been in vain, for surely, steadily, the foundation for this monumental work is taking shape.

Thus, much of China's destiny lies in the hands of these three men. Her most vital and most crucial policies rest in their safe-keeping—

(Continued on Page 3)